THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,754—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
21st Sept.	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10600
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12530	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
*Merton Hall	4387	....	....	..	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	.....	21 Sept.	..	11 ,,
City of Calcutta	7639	.....	27 ,,	..	17 ,,
City of Paris	9232	19 Sept.	9/10 Oct.	..	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	28 ,,	21 ,,	..	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 ,,	..	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6929	16 ,,	7/8 Nov.	..	28 ,,
The Earl Hall	5321	23 ,,	16 ,,	..	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	..	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	..	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	30 ,,	23 ,, 1913	..	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	..	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Lowsley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

PARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	623	1,041	469	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 23rd Sept. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

Dumra ... 1695 Tues. 26th Sept. 9 a. m. † C. M.

Linga ... 2185 Friday 27th Sept. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons, on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

21st September, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablons	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablons	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7538	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 500

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750

To London via Trieste ... ,, 579 to 614*

To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 903 ,, 1038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 350

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525

To London via Trieste ... ,, 429 to 449†

To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 655 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 450

To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675

To London via Trieste ... ,, 529 to 594*

To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"

LONDON.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,

Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the

MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4¼" Boxed	100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" ,,	100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" ,,	50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—				
IMPERIALS,	5¼" ,,	50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" ,,	50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" ,,	100	5	12
Fiancees,	4¼" ,,	50	9	6
Empires,	4½" ,,	50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" ,,	50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" ,,	100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" ,,	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Box No. 24, MADRAS.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK, Ag. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost":
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1670. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Re. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, 1912, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1913 :—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 539 of 1912.

Re KIKABHAI RAJABALI and ISMAILJI NOORBHAI, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedans, until lately carrying on business in partnership at Bhajipala Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of NOORBHOY BOODHABHAI, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KIKABHAI RAJABALI and ISMAILJI NOORBHAI, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed Acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 18th day of September, 1912.

H. H. WADIA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court. Fort,
Bombay, this 20th September, 1912.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will REOPEN on FRIDAY, September 20th 1912.

For particulars apply to :

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

RODGER'S POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

FEVER and AGUE SPECIFIC.—A Harmless, Instantaneous and Reliable cure for all forms of Fever and Ague, Ans. 12 per bottle.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and CHOLERA MIXTURE.—A stringent and antispasmodic) An efficacious remedy for stopping the above complaints, Ans. 12 and 1-8 per bottle.

RODGERS' Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla 1-8 and 2-12.

RODGERS' Quinine and Iron Tonic a most efficacious and strengthening Tonic for building up health and strength after any illness Rs. 1 and 2.

RODGERS' Nerve-Vigorator. The Ills Nerve Tonic which has no equal and helps the recuperation of debilated patient with wonderful quickness ? per bottle Rs. 2.

RODGERS' Best Fruit Preserve Jelly Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit of Aegle Marmelos. For Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery per bottle Rs. 1 and 2.

F. W. RODGERS & Co.,
CHEMISTS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
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Distillers to H.M. The King.

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BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE :

1. THE FLOODS : The record rains in East Anglia : Houses and bridges destroyed near Norwich.
2. DUKE OF LANCASTER : First visit of a reigning monarch to the Ancient Town for 51 years.
3. THE MANŒUVRES : War declared in England between the "REDS" and the "BLUES" Cavalry and Artillery crossing the Thames near Windsor,

etc., etc., etc.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER :
Its manufacture.

THE AMATEUR PHYSICIAN :
The author. Galipaux, the famous French Comedian, in the principal part.

ATTACKED BY A LION :
A truly great film and a masterpiece of realism.

WIFFLES, THE ANIMAL BENEFACTOR :
M. Prince in the principal part.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11 P. M.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of landed property, at Cavel Street.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Balkisondas Jekisondas, Dayabhai Balkisondas, and Tapidas Balkisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Anandrao Ramchandra, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th February, 1910, the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a passage on or towards the south by the said Cavel Street on or towards the East by the property of Jaoba Naroba and on or towards the west by the property of Joan Caitan DeSouza and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3835 and Street No. 163 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Anandrao Ramchandra the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastoor and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as :—Writing, washing and dressing tables, cupboards and chairs, teapoys, bedsteads, ironsafes, phonographs, mirror, sideboard, meat safe, marble topped wash-hand table, 1 case plated spoons and forks and 1 pair asparagus tongs.

By Order of the concerned.—
1 outer cover and 1 tube for motor tyres.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above-named insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides, containing the aforesaid factory and a big well also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15," Stroke 32", one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet, in diameter, 70lbs., Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks blacksmith's tools, for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1912.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLEGIANS AND CRICKETERS.

THE FAMOUS CRICKET MATCH PLAYED BETWEEN the ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM AND the MARYLEBONE CLUB IN ENGLAND.

THIS WEEK'S BIGGEST BOOM.

CHARLES DICKENS' MOST POWERFUL NOVEL.

"MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT."

By far the best and longest Dickensian Film Shown.

IN 3 PARTS. 4500 FEET.
COMIC ! AMUSING !! INTERESTING !!!

This photoplay, taken from one of Charles Dickens' masterpieces, is the longest Dickensian film yet produced. The story is clearly told, the wonderful Dickens' types are faithfully portrayed, and the photography throughout is superb. Altogether it marks a distinct step forward in film production.

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3 SHOWS OF 1 1-4 HOURS EACH.
CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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whether he is satisfied with his
VULCAN MOTOR CAR
and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.
TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 4½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarcand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$	17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Ylollo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A respectable Parsi Family to receive a Lady from up-country, as a PAY. IN-a GUEST. Apply Box No. 304, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.

WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
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JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Lucknow and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 ,Marine Lines, Bombay.

GA CHARPIE & Co's
PRECISION LEVER WATCHES.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

BEHIND EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Jivanbhai Jagannath Zarivala, of the firm of Jagnath Itcharam Zarivala, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the undermentioned loose pearls and diamonds, on account and at the risk of M. M. Suleman Lubbay—

1 bundle about 6,340 pearls, weighing about 196 chava.
1 bundle very small pearls, weighing 119 3-4 tanks.
1 bundle about 1,758 pearls, weighing about 24 chava.
1 bundle about 3,549 pearls, weighing about 65 chava.
1 bundle about 9,923 pearls, weighing about 153 chava.
1 packet 227 diamonds, weighing about 51 1-2 ratis.
1 packet 151 diamonds, weighing about 30 3-4 ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The goods will be on view at the office of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., on and from the 18th instant, between the hours of 2 to 6 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY the 23rd September, 1912 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following building :—

Building Street No. 10-14, case No. 197, Doongri Cooli Lane.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc.; at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st October, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. at the Wari Bander Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of seed, linseed, wheat, jowari, harda, rice, rapeseed, moog, grain, barley, bran turmeric, ajwan, mowra flowers, sugar, dry chillies, groundnuts, groundnut seeds, masur, gunny bags, iron pipes, bars, nails fencing wires, dust hoops, and pots), shirting cloth, paint tea, (empty oyliders and casks and drums) powrah, babool bark coil, brass lota, hemp loose, flooring tiles, luggage brushes, wood, red earth, odbatti, waste, mud, old records, bags of sweeping-grain and other miscellaneous articles.

Wadi Bandar to Hyderabad Inv. No. 3 R. R. 825-20 of 2-1-1912.
1 box glass bangles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1912.

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2540, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2550, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A NUMBER of Airy commodious and Well-Ventilated Rooms fitted with Electric Lights, Fans. Suitable for families, married couples and bachelors, to be let at Wodehouse Road. Apply box No. 2560, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Well-Ventilated FLATS and ROOMS, with up-to-date requirements at Wodehouse Road for European Families only. Apply box No. 2570, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, (double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, sofas, cupboards, writing table, teapoys, iron bedsteads, lamps, one grand piano, Singer Sewing machine, etc. on account of the underwriters, one case mortar and pestles.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Brown water horse, 7 years, goes well in harness.

2 baba perambulators.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 22nd September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Mirmare" Pali Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood by Robert, Ahmed Deojt and others consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and sideboards, drawing, suite of sofas, cabinets, one handsome sweetstoned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., rich carpets and durries, rich standard lamps by Dimar, table lamps, flower pots, mirror doors, cloth and gown almyrahs and cloths press, dressing, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, two Jost's fans, utensils, ice box, garden pots and ferncry etc. etc., the property of F. L. Muir, Esq., Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market, and Saiyad Abdul Rehman Street and Bolu Serang Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 116, opposite Crawford Market, the following very valuable building plots for the period of 999 years :—

At Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market.—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
116	528	126	343

Both the above plots will be put up first in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached then they will be sold separately. Saiyad Abdul Rehman Street :—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
117	283	119	285
118	282		

Bolu Serang Street :—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
123	323	125	292
124	287		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and bathrooms will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on plot No. 116.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

Further particulars of auction building conditions, form of lease plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situated at Ripon Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Company will, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1912, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Latif Hasan Miya and the defaulting purchaser Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Bagwalla in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of January, 1910 and the conditions of sale subject to which the said property was agreed to be purchased by the said Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Bagwalla.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land containing by admeasurement 548 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3531 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4071 (5) and Street No. 258 H. and all which premises are situate at Ripon Road, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khatijbhoy Thavar on or towards the west and south by the ground reserved for roads leading to and from the said Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property, and Ahmed Cassum Dharamsey and were formerly in the occupation of Sulieman Haji Hoosein and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Noor Mahomed Haji Ayoob, the Executors of the last will and testament of Haji Hasam Haji Cassum, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 14th October next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, with the building thereon situate at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-three and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1454, Collector's New Nos. 7209, 7210, Old Survey Nos. 1049, 1050 and New Survey Nos. 1989 and 1990 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 37, and Street Nos. 141-145, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bejanji Soonawalla, and on or towards the South by the house of Joosub Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs, Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., 39, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time,) sell by Public Auction at their Sale-Rooms, 21 Meadows Street, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Mahomed Hassum and Co., winding up their business who were trading at 154 Bhendy Bazaar, out of Fort as piece-goods merchants consisting of :—White and coloured ground prints, white and grey chootlas woollen sarees, coating, cashmere, flannel, China silk, embroidered ribbons, caps etc.

The goods are on view.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Gaiwaly, Hargowan Desai Wadi, Bhuleshwar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 802 of 1905.

Jiwansi, widow.....Plaintiff
Vs.
Manordass Lachimondass and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Bai Jiwansi, widow and executrix of the will of the late Mr. Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, the Receiver appointed by the Hign Court of Bombay, and under the Decree dated the 16th day of October, 1911 in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Hargowan Desai is the Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 334 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon now it is demolished situate lying and being in the Cart called Gaiwady, near the Portuguese Church at Bouleswar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, and C Ward No. 4560 and 4561, and Street No. 7 (1), and bounded as follows, i. e. :— On or towards the east, west and north by the property belonging to the trustees of Hargovind Anandji Desai's Charities, and on or towards the south by a passage beyond which is the property of Babaji Jagguanth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the executrix at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as "Jer Lodge," at Bhagur Road, Deolali.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1912, the undermentioned bungalows at the premises at Bhagur Road, Deolali:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land or ground admeasuring one about 4,127 square yards and the other about 3,528 square yards in all 7,655 square yards or thereabouts together with a furnished bungalow known as "Jer Lodge," and a small bungalow close to it standing thereon, situate at Bhagur Road, Deolali, in the Registration Sub-district of Nasik, and which land forms a part of Collector's Survey No. 348 and bounded on the West by the 40 feet breadth Cross Road, and beyond it vacant land; East by the 20 feet breadth private road, and beyond it by a property, on the North by the Private Road and on the South by the property of Byramji Pallonji Mistry.

The "Jer Lodge" contains 5 bed-rooms, bathrooms, drawing-room, dining-rooms and is set with mosaic work; also there are out-houses cook-room, servant quarters, godown stable, together with the furniture and effects now lying in the bungalow.

Bungalows on view.

Full detailed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout
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COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of ,, The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKE—September 20, at St. George's Hospital, the wife of J. F. Walke of Mormugao, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANNETT—Aug 22, at The Heath, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Harold E. Annett, of the Indian Agricultural Service, of a son.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 28, at Warburton, Exmouth, the wife of R. N. B. Campbell, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, of a son.

OZANNE—Aug. 27, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. H. Ozanne, of a son.

BIGBY—Aug. 22, at Pennant, Lerryn, Lostwithiel, to Major and Mrs. G. C. Bigby, a son.

MACRAE—Aug. 24, at Raymund, Purley, the wife of R. T. F. Macrae, Indian Police, Baroda, Indis, of a daughter.

MORTON—Aug. 28, at Aldershot, the wife of Robert Brooke Morton, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

PETERS—Aug. 26, at Naini Tal, India, the wife of C. E. D. Peter, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAAUW—ANDERSON—Aug. 22, at Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Henry Thomas Gilliman, son of the late Mr. J. H. Leger Blaauw, of Beckham ds, Newchurch, Sussex, and of Mrs. Blaauw, of Heathlands, Bournemouth, to Mary Verner, daughter of the late Major James William Anderson, Indian Cav., and Mrs. Anderson.

BURNEY—ROLLESTON—Aug. 20, at Nun's Cross Church, Oakst. Walter Henry Skardon Burney, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Walter Burney, Esq., M. D., of Blackheath, to Pamela Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Rolleston, of Grasshouse, King's County.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY—DALZIEL—Aug. 23, at Llandaff Cathedra, Col Hugh Fedrick Lyons-Montgomery, C. B., Indian Army, retired, of Kinmonth, Cleveden Somerset, to Winifred Gascoyne, daughter of Mr. W. Gascoyne Dalziel, J. P and of Mrs. Dalziel, Greenhill, Cardiff.

MILNER-JONES—LEWIS-LOW—Aug. 23, at All Saints Church, Bournemouth, Francis Edward Milner Jones, Army Service Corps son of E. Milner-Jones, Recorder of Carmarthen, to Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. L. S. Lewis-Low of Clieveden, Bournemouth, and Heathe, Hampton.

WOOLNER—LAY—Aug 21, at Aldringham, Suffolk, Harold Sterling Woolner, son of the late Gerald Woolner, of Ipswich, and Florence (Flossie) Annie Gertrude Lay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lay of Aldringham.

DEATHS.

COX—Aug. 23, at Corsham, Wilts, Fleet Surg. A. H. Lisant Cox, R. N.

EVERSFIELD—Aug. 24, at Killiecrankie, Edward Maximilian Ever field, of Bank Park, Horsham, late of the Indian Army. aged 70.

HUDSON—Sept. 2, at Carisbrue, Eastbourne, Edwin Hudson, late of Tyrbot, India, aged 77.

NICOLSON—Aug. 27, Major Samuel Nicolson, late 3rd batln. Bedfordshire Regt., of 10 Third Avenue, Hove, aged 60.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale Francisi, 6-8 p. m. Subject, French Art.

Football : Rovers Tournament begins.

Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar :—"B" team vs. R. G. A.

Poona Races—Second Meeting,—First day.

American-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

"Amateurs ; Concert at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road."

Maxim: "The great secrets of success about sure-to-win investments is not making them."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia' saves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, C. I. E. V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

Two-Step	Dreams of Ragtime ..... Turban
Valse	The Passing of Salome..... Joyce
Selection	Poly ..... Stuart
Entrata	The Costers Wooing..... Rimmer
Mazurka	La Gipsy ..... Goone
Selection	The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Valse	Veens on Earth..... Lloyce
Coon Song	Anona ..... Grey

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An "At Home" to members and friends will be held at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday, at 6-15 p.m.

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SURAT :—Out-patients treated in the month of August :—men 2,435; women 2,601 ; children 2,911; total 7,407.

NEW SONAPUR CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF SEVEN DOLOURS.—This evening at 7 there will be solemn Vespers. To-morrow, the feast of the Patroness, there will be low masses at 5, 6, 7-30, and 8-30. High mass at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.)

RAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Mr. Digamber Narayen, head clerk in the firm of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., general merchants, at Elphinstone Circle, has reported to the police, yesterday, that while he was checking the goods on the 7th instant, he found cloth valued at Rs. 2,001 missing.

LECTURE.—Swami A. Govinda Charya will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject :—"The Soul : Theological Aspect." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. A. J. Revnell, of Rawalpindi, will speak at the Pleasant Sunday evening meeting to-morrow on "Temperance." All the temperance societies of the city are expected to attend in full regalia. Mr. A. J. Scully will give a short report of the Conference of the International Order of Good Templars, held in Calcutta lately. Special music has been arranged for.

YOUNG MAHOMEDANS.—The fourth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohamedan Association will be held on Sunday the 22nd instant at 10 40 a. m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam school Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdul Wahid Azar will deliver a lecture in Urdu on "The World before Islam." Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.—In connection with the 45th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar will conduct Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir at 5-30 p. m. to-day, and Baba Avinash Chandra Mazumdar at 5 30 p.m. to-morrow.—Mr. K. Nageswara, B.A., will deliver a lectures at the Mandir at 9 a.m. on to-morrow, on "The Day of Small Things."

ACCIDENTS.—Bachoobai, an eighteen months old daughter of Gopaldas Tricumjee, a resident of Ridge road, whilst coming down the stairs at about 9 a.m., on Thursday accidentally fell on the ground Medical aid was called but the child died at 1 p.m from fracture of the skull.—On the 18th instant, at 12-30 p.m., a Hindu boy named Sadu Tukaram Sali was playing on the verandah of a chawl on Morland Road when he accidentally fell on to the road and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. (Saturday) instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 30 a. m. on Wednesday the 25th instant Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The Rev. A. J. Revnell will visit Bombay to-day in connection with the local preparation to celebrate the centenary of the Wesleyan missionary Society. It is now nearly a hundred years since the first Wesleyan missionaries landed in Bombay. It will be remembered that Mr. Revnell was for some time in charge of the Colaba and Byculla churches. The local committee have been at work for several months, and it is expected that a Thanksgiving Fund will be inaugurated at the public meeting to be held at the Byculla Wesleyan church on Monday, 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Following close upon last week's film of "Edwin Drood," another Dickensian film of more than ordinary length is announced for this week's programme of the America-India Theatre. It is a distinct departure from the ordinary type of dramatic film, the subject being "Martin Chuzzlewit," an adaptation of one of Dickens's most famous novels. There is perhaps no other work of Dickens which contains so many and such varied characters as this, and the Edison Company deserve the utmost credit for having produced a film so faithful to the original The principal part is, of course, played by Peakoff, one of Dickens's most amusing characters, and he has many opportunities of displaying some good characterisation. This film being a very long one, the show will extend to one hour and a quarter.

Tomorrow there will be a prize show from 5-45 to 7 p. m.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The programme for the current week is specially interesting owing to a packet having missed the last mail, the film of that week's events was not received, and this week therefore two overdue films, as well as the current one, is being exhibited. The popular favourites Galipux and Wiffles sustain as usual the comic portion of the programme in "the Amateur Physician" and "the Animal Benefactor," respectively, which are impersonations that give them special scope for their efforts to cause laughter, while the principal items are a series of very interesting pictures, which illustrate the process of manufacture of the Remington Typewriter, the industrial character of which will no doubt be appreciated as one of the star films.

The other films are master-pieces of realism representing an attack by a lion on an unwary traveller, the result of a combination of circumstances, in which the pluck of the operators was the greatest asset in contributing to the production of this remarkable film, which is a record of a most daring and sensational piece of photography, well worth witnessing.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1912.

214 Duties—Orderly Officer for week ending Monday the 30th September 1912.

Lieut M H Sowerby.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending 30th September 1912.

No 1 Company Sergeant H E Gubbins.

No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

215. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Cos. Parades will be held as under at the Head Quarters at 9-30 p.m.

No 1 Company, Wednesday, the 25th September 1912.

No. 2 Company Thursday 26th September 1912.

Subject :—Sections 21 and 95 to 97 Infantry Training 1911 and 15 pdr gun. Instruction.

Dress—Mufti

216 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E Company

No. 120 Sapper F Bickwood.

217 Resignation.—The under named having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps No 1 Company No 116 Gunner C W Warden. No 2 Company. No. 1897 Gunner L A West opp No. 1421 Gunner W J Thomas and No 1360 Gunner V T Myatt.

218. Lectures.—The 11th Lecture (American Civil War, April to 15th May, 1863) will be delivered by Major A. P. D. C Stuart, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near the Brigade Staff Office on Monday the 23rd September 1912 commencing at 6 p. m.

Mufti may be worn

196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors shop at New Head Quarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head Quarters with owners name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1912.

527. Parade "G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Headquarters, Carnac Road, on Monday, the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

528. Lecture—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular dated 29th July 1912. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Vol Artillery Lecture Room at 6 p m on Monday the 23rd instant.

Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1912.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The two matches for this Saturday afternoon the 21st instant, commencing from 4 p.m. at Colaba Range are :—

200 Yards snapshooting 2nd Class Figure Exposure six seconds for each shot.

300 Yards slow observation Figure 3. (Silhouette) hits on the black figure to count only.

2. Drill fixed for Tuesday at Town Hall is cancelled.

3 Riding School for Recruits daily from 23rd instant at 7-30 a. m.

4. In co-operation with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles a Parade will be held at Jacobs Circle at 9 p'm on Thursday 26th instant. It is hoped that all who can attain will make a point of doing so.

Dress—Khaki, Hunting saddles. The parade will conclude at 11 p m.

5. Members are kindly requested to draw their saddlery from Head-Quarters Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O.C. commanding Bombay Light Horse.

THE WEATHER.

Arabian Sea Monsoon Disappears.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The monsoon has been active in Tenasserrim and Assam. The rainfall has extended into the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is reported from Madras, the Deccan, and Assam; fairly general rain from Mysore, Bombay, the Deccan, North Madras Coast, East and North Bengal, and Lower Burma.

The chief amounts were :—Trichinopoly, 2 inches; Bangalore, one inch and a half ; Bijapur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, 1 ; Bogra and Narayanganj, 2 ; Barisal and Dhubri one inch and a half ; Cherrapunjee and Dibrugarh, 1 ; Tavoy and Mergui, 4 ; Victoria Point and Port Blair, 1.

Forecast :—No large change.

The Arabian Sea :—The mail steamer met no monsoon between Aden and Bombay.

KOLAB DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday, the 7th Sept. to 8-30 a.m. Saturday, the 14th September, 1912 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	55	84	Bulsar	79	70
Panjoo	54	76	Nazsari	66	63
Valturd	73	0	Bardi	62	29
Alok	24	39	Nandarbar	21	45
Pachpahar	25	5	Nadiad	14	1
Kolar	22	39	Surat	51	62
Ankergarh	26	74	Kim	45	61
Gunjapur City	25	94	Kosumba	39	35
Hindaun City	25	95	Rajpardi	47	94
Bayana	27	53	Broach	51	75
Bharatpur	27	45	Masad	49	98
Pahar	70	59	Jambusar	45	61
Bolwad	74	9	Baroda	50	75
Daman	76	99			

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Mehmadabad	32	85	Limkheda	40	64
Ahmedabad	37	91	Dohad	25	78
Viramgam	23	46	Anerghar	39	70
Patri	25	70	Ratlam	26	67
Sevoria	40	53	Nagda	24	40
Godura	45	23			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th Sept. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Sirsa. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi; night temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Dawapore; the minimum is in defect at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind; minimum temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and the Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0'42", Bijapur 0'27" and Belgaum 0'27." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. On the west coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has been insignificant.

Local rain is likely in the Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast. Isolated light showers are possible on the west coast of the Peninsula.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Egypt" which left Aden on the night of the 15th instant, experienced up to Longitude 53° E gentle to moderate east-north-easterly to east-south-easterly winds; till Longitude 60 1-2° E variable or southerly light airs or wind with occasional passing clouds; till arrival this morning west-north-westerly to northerly gentle wind weakening near Bombay to light airs. No change in the conditions in the northern half of the Arabian Sea has taken place during the past week.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (1190)	92·3	77·5	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	81·3	...	0·00
Muskat (19)	98·3	82·1	...	0·25
Mal au	103·3	67 0	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	97 9	62·9	...	13·99
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Ambala	10·3	65 5	...	10 51
Delhi	97 5	61·9	...	25 74
Agra	97·0	73 4	...	47 71
Jhansi	94·0	73·0	...	2·64
Allahabad	95·8	70·1	...	29·1
Cawnpore	95·5	72·5	...	27·37
Mainpuri	98 7	72·4	...	26·21
Jacobabad	94·1	72 5	...	25·52
Jaisalmer	105·1	80·3	...	1·09
Karachi	85·5	74·0	...	9·17
Ajmer	94·6	70 2	...	12·77
Jaipur	100·2	69·1	...	17·99
Kotah	97·6	74·6	...	28·56
Bikaner	98·0	72·0	...	20·05
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	...	23 71
Porbandar	86·1	74·8	...	27 66
Rajkot	92·6	74·2	...	31·49
Bhavnagar Para	95·0	...	...	39 0
Deesa	93·4	75·6	...	53·70
Ahmedabad	97·1	70·2	...	38·21
Cutch	97·3	69·4	...	41·05
Neemuch	93·4	67 0	...	22 61
Indore	94·1	68·1	...	25·19
Sironj	89·1	68·3	...	38·28
Sehore	92·8	69·6	...	38 83
Bhopal	93·1	70 9	...	32·79
Hoshangabad	96·4	71·1	...	13·88
Akola	96·2	74·6	...	17·38
Amraoti	96·3	73·8	...	14·40
Nagpur	94·6	70·8	...	42·53
Chanda	94·0	72·0	...	48·79
Gondia	90·7	75 6	...	42·43
BOMBAY	89·3	79·4	...	48·41
Ratnagiri	89·8	74·4	...	89·38
Marmagao	89·0	75·7	...	87·44
Satara	91·7	73·0	0·01	38·39
Mahableshwar	88·4	69·1	...	109·27
Ahmednagar	93·6	72 5	...	67·9
Poona	93 0	7 8	0.42	18·18
Sholapur	93·3	71·6	0·03	15·55
Dhulapur	86·2	69·3	0·97	6·79
Dharwar	89·3	67·0	0·27	50 88
Aurangabad	94·9	70·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	94 0	72·2	...	30·12
Hyderabad	93·8	74·2	...	16·97
Mangalore	85·8	75 8	...	121 94
Cuddapah	94·8	76·6	...	10 ·69
Joanna	86 4	75·7	0·01	89 84
Bellary	88 0	75 0	0·09	26·95
Madhapatam	87·8	76 2	0.35	37·29
Nellore	89·5	74·6	0·80	8·40
Madras	91·0	76·5	...	1·75
Bangalore	83·8	65·8	1·50	18 29
Coimbatore	86 9	69 8	0·07	8·01
Trichinopoly	97·6	74·8	1·90	8·40
Negapatam	86·7	74·7	0 10	5·48

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

16th Sunday after Trinity.—22nd September.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Harwood in E flat Hymns—237, 215, 553, 318;5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 221, 277, 24. Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Gass.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8-45 a.m. (Choral) Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

RELIEF FOR NORWICH VICTIMS.

THE following message, intimating subscriptions from the King and the Queen to the fund for the sufferers by the floods in Norwich, was received in that city on Aug. 30:—Please inform the Lord Mayor of Norwich, that the King and Queen subscribe £100 and £50 respectively to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the disastrous floods. Their Majesties' deep sympathy is with them.—Signed, Carington.

The Lord Mayor of Norwich has received from General Sir Dighton Probyn, Comptroller to Queen Alexandra, a letter intimating her Majesty's intention to subscribe £100 to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the flood. He has also received subscriptions from the Prince of Wales and the King and Queen of Norway.

An idea of the damage done in the country of Norfolk by the floods was afforded at a meeting of the County Council on Aug. 31, when Mr. Heslop, the county surveyor, presented a report in which the damage done to roads and bridges in the county was estimated at £27,800. The fund for the relief of sufferers by the floods at Norwich, amount to over £16,000. The number of applicants for relief is decreasing, many having gone back to their homes. The number in the shelters on Sept. 4, also showed a falling-off as compared with the previous day of 103, the figures being 1,393 and 1,290 respectively.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a letter from the Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, enclosing a cheque for £50, as a contribution from his Royal Highness to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in the Dardanelles and in the Sea of Marmora.

It was announced at a meeting in Leeds on Sept. 3, presided over by Mr. W. Middlebrook, M.P., that £109,000 had been raised towards the King Edward Memorial Fund in the city. The Leeds General Infirmary is to benefit to the extent of £150,000 if that amount can be raised.

Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P., speaking at Connah's Quay, Flintshire, said that upon their first appearance some weeks ago he had given an explicit, emphatic, and he thought final contradiction to the rumours of a probable by-election in Flintshire. During his absence abroad, when he was out of reach of correspondence, they had been revised and widely circulated. He assured his constituents that there was not and never had been the slightest foundation for them. They were pure inventions.

The forty-fifth Trades Union Congress was opened at the Great Central Hall, Newport, on Sept. 2, under the chairmanship of Mr. William Thorne, M.P. Although its proceedings do not promise to be as interesting as those at Newcastle last year, when the Congress was held shortly after the strikes of the transport workers and railwaymen, it is one of the most widely representative working-class conferences ever held in this country. There are 502 delegates, and they speak for a total trade-union membership of nearly 2,000,000. The Congress began with the presidential address. Mr. Thorne gave an interesting review of the work of labour during the past year, and he was clearly surveying the position with the eyes of the convinced Socialist. In the main, however, the address was temperately worded, and its chief passages were cordially endorsed by the bulk of the delegates. It was late in the afternoon before the Congress got to work on the agenda. There were two interesting speeches on a resolution dealing with the amalgamation of trade unions by industries. The sting, however, was taken out of the discussion by a ruling of the chairman which declared part of an amendment repudiating the propaganda of Syndicalism to be out of order.

The Congress, on Sept. 3, discussed the political situation with reference to the Trade Unions (No. 2) Bill. A proposal to oppose the Bill unless it is so amended as to restore completely the old political freedom of the unions was carried by a large majority, but there was some plain speaking on the subject by Mr. Havelock Wilson, who warned the Congress against "making a burning question" of the Osborne judgment, which he virtually defended.

The Congress, on Sept., 4 resolved by a narrow majority, in order to avoid acrimonious debates, not to discuss secular education at any future meeting. A resolution calling for information on the subject of conciliation in industrial disputes led to an unfinished debate on compulsory arbitration, which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Harvey, M. P., and Mr. Brace, M. P., but was defended by Mr. Havelock Wilson in the light of his study of its working in Australia and New Zealand.

It has just become known that a few nights ago some trunk telegraph wires were cut on the London Road near Potters Bar. A notice in printed letters was affixed to a post saying that the damage had been done owing to the attitude of the Government towards the suffragists. The offenders have not yet been traced. Great inconvenience was caused to the telegraphic service by the malicious act. In reply to an inquirer at the General Post Office, it was stated that fourteen important main wires were cut about a mile and a half north of Potters Bar. The discovery was made known at the General Post Office, at 5.5 a. m., on Aug. 31. The mail guard of a coach coming towards London, reported on his arrival at Mount Pleasant, that he had seen women up telegraph poles in the neighbourhood of Potters Bar.

Lord Henry Scott has written a letter to Mr. Outhwaite, M. P. referring to a statement which he is reported to have made at Gorebridge to the effect that the Duke of Buccleuch's ancestors had robbed the people and the Church, and that the proceeds of the robbery were in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch to-day to the extent of 460,000 acres. Lord Henry Scott demanded an immediate answer to the following questions:—What lands were robbed from the people, and what lands were robbed from the Church? What were the dates of the alleged robberies, and which was the Church that was robbed? Mr. Outhwaite in a long reply, states:—"The Duke of Buccleuch's ancestors robbed the people and the Church, and the proceeds of the robbery are now in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch to-day to the extent of 460,000 acres. Lord Henry Scott demanded an immediate answer to the following questions:—What lands were robbed from the people, and what lands were robbed from the Church? What were the dates of the alleged robberies, and which was the Church that was robbed? Mr. Outhwaite in a long reply, states:—"The Duke of Buccleuch's ancestors robbed the people and the Church, and the proceeds of the robbery are now in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch, and included in the 460,000 acres in respect of which he to-day robs the people of the proceeds of their industry exerted on it."

Speaking at a meeting of the Tettenhall Habitation of the Primrose League held at Patshull, near Wolverhampton, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. H. Staveley Hill, M.P., said the Navy had excited more interest in British politics than any other question. Naval matters were now being accelerated by the present First Lord of the Admiralty, but there would have been no need for this had the Government done their duty during the whole time they had been in power. A strong Navy was an imperative necessity, but instead of providing it the Government had listened to "Little England" supporters, who cared nothing for the Army and Navy, and had allowed those forces to sink below their proper strength. The First Lord was now speeding up the Navy, but he did not think the programme laid down was adequate or sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. The country was to be plunged into grave dangers and the possibility of disasters, because the Government were desirous of passing the Welsh Disestablishment Bill to please their Welsh Methodist friends and a Home Rule Bill to gratify the Irish Nationalists. It was the duty of the Government to give an assurance that our naval strength should be such that not only could we maintain our integrity and position in the world, but keep our Colonies in bonds of friendship and commerce.

The Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Borden and the Postmaster-General of Canada, and Mrs. Pelletier left Euston on Aug. 30, at midday for Liverpool, where they joined the steamship "Victorian" of the Allan Line, for Montreal. Mr. Borden, speaking to a Press representative before leaving Liverpool yesterday evening, said that his colleagues and himself left the British Isles with the firm conviction that, although the great ocean might roll between them, Britons and Canadians were one people.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Col. Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, said that he expected to make a stay of about a month, and, though the main object of his journey was to attend the manœuvres, the opportunity would be taken to discuss general questions with the Imperial authorities, and some of the officers accompanying him would remain behind on special inquiry work. Discussing the steps taken for Canadian defence, Col. Hughes said that Canada did not yet require any universal training measure such as the special requirements of her case imposed upon Australia.

Though the proceedings in connection with the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Wrexham commenced on Sept. 2 there were no competitions in either music or literature. The special feature of the programme, apart from the exhibition of competitive works in the Arts, Crafts and Science Section, was a series of ambulance competitions which took place in the Eisteddfod Pavilion. Twenty-eight teams were entered. In addition to money prizes the Lady Lewis Challenge Cup was contested, and this was won by Mardy (Monmouthshire). The Eisteddfod proper opened on Sept. 3, when the Presidents were the Bishop of St. Asaph and Mr. Robert Lewis, of London. There was a large attendance at the Gorsedd, when the Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Brodrick presented a handsome jewel, made from Welsh gold, to the Archdruid, the Rev. Evan Rees, of Cardiff. The principal contest of the day was the chief choral competition, in which four choirs—Cefn Mawr, Cardiff Harmonic, Rhymney Gwent, and Carnarvon—took part. The first prize was awarded to Carnarvon, and the second to Rhymney Gwent. On Sept. 4, the presidents were Lord Howard de Walden and Mr. E. T. John, M. P. Fourteen choirs entered for the children's competition, and the first prize was awarded to Capel Mawr of Rhos, the second to the Lake Road Band of Hope Portsmouth, and the third to Knowl Bank School, Huddersfield. In the ladies' choral competition, Bangor was adjudged first, and Tredegara second of the five competitors. The crowned bard for a poem on "Gerald, the Welshman," was Mr. Herbert Parry Williams of Carnarvonshire.

At the Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural District Council on Sept. 4, Mr. William Hopkins called attention to the remarkable condition of a wood situated near Llanvithyn. This was described as about 400 yards long and consisting of large elm trees. It had moved from a steep slope, and for some eight or nine days had been gradually approaching the roadway. Trees were leaning in all directions, and some were coming down. A depression had been left at the top of the slope, which was full of water. The Council decided that the surveyor should investigate the matter.

The partridge shooting of 1912, will leave a dismal memory in the minds of sportsmen. The opening on Sept. 2, afforded poor sport in most districts. The weather was cold and showery, and, owing to the rains, the corn crops remained uncut. The coveys were small, seldom comprising more than five or six birds, as great numbers of the chicks had been drowned in the floods or had died of cold and damp. In Norfolk, where the hatching season gave promise of good sport, the wet weather worked havoc among the coveys, reducing them to half the usual size. With crops still standing in Warwickshire, it was difficult to shoot, and where coveys were found they were thin and small. Partridges were selling in Nuneaton at 6s. 6d a brace for young birds, and 4s. 6d. for old ones. In Lincolnshire, little shooting was possible owing to the floods and the late harvest; in Cheshire and North Wales, the bags were below the average, and in the Peak District of Derbyshire, few parties went out. Brighter news comes from North Yorkshire, Mid-Cumberland, and East Kent. Here partridges were plentiful, but many of them were immature, and the coveys, after they had been fired at once, generally took refuge in the uncut grain crops. Partridges were sold in Wigtown at seven o'clock in the morning for 3s. 9d. a brace. Prospects are said to be good in Carmarthenshire and Denbighshire, where there are large shooting parties and the birds are stronger than in most parts of the country. Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Kenyon, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir Henry Robertson, and Capt. W. Best are entertaining guests for the shooting in Denbighshire and Merionethshire. In Dorset, the birds are few but healthy, and in East Berkshire they are already fairly strong on the wing. In Nottinghamshire many birds are weak and diseased. Few coveys numbered more than eight or ten. Several parties were out in Mansfield, Southwell, and Nottingham districts, but only small bags were obtained. In the fens near Peterborough, the birds were scarce. The coveys have suffered severely through the wet weather, and hares were seen drowned in the flooded fields in Huntingdonshire.

In addition to the names of Lord Goschen, Alderman Sir Vezey Strong, Sir Ernest Clarke, Sir Ernest Flower, and Deputy Painter, those of Sir Alfred Reynolds and Mr. Adrian Pollock, the City Remembrancer, are mentioned as possible candidates for the office of Chamberlain of London vacant by the death of Sir Joseph Dimsdale, though up to the present there has been no definite announcement as to who the candidates will be. The election to the post, which is in the hands of the Livery of the various City Guilds, has been adjourned until after the Court of Common Council has met to consider the duties and emoluments of the office, which may be in a few weeks' time.

Commander Evans, second in command of the British Antarctic Expedition, accompanied by Lieut. Drake, secretary to the expedition, left Liverpool, on Sept. 1, for New Zealand, whence he will take the "Terra Nova" to pick up Capt. Scott and the main body of the expedition. He expressed himself confident that Capt. Scott had reached the South Pole, but said members were under a pledge not to divulge any information concerning the expedition.

The weather has no regard for arbitrary limits of time, and the opening of another month has failed to bring about any material improvement in the general conditions. On Sept. 2, a cool breeze from the north-westward prevailed over the country generally, and in the early morning the thermometer was below 55 degs. at all the meteorological stations excepting those along the south coast, and below 45 degs. in the north and east of Scotland. Showers were then falling in many localities and although a general improvement in the weather took place later, the thermometer failed to rise much above 60 degs. in any part of the country. At Kew, the shade maximum of 60 degs. was nearly 10 degs. below the average for the time of year. The morning weather chart showed that the barometer was rising steadily over the United Kingdom, but that the distribution of pressure in the surrounding regions remained unchanged. A large anticyclone still covered the southern portions of the North Atlantic and another high pressure system lay to the northward of Iceland, the barometrical conditions being precisely the same as those which have existed almost uninterruptedly for weeks past.

Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser will address the Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Unionist Association in Glasgow to-night, Sept. 6, with a view to his selection as Unionist candidate for the division in opposition to Mr. G. N. Barnes, the Labour member.

During the past three weeks, some interesting relics have been brought up from the Armada wreck off Tobermory. Large quantities of African oak, cannon balls of stone and iron (some of which weigh 39 lb.), broken pottery, and wine flagons, encrusted cutlasses, daggers, swords, and muskets, lead, copper, and pieces of eight have been recovered. Metal plates, showing the same embossments as the specimens obtained last May, have also been found in comparatively large numbers. Among the more peculiar objects are several feet of copper wire cable, a graduated brass bar, supposed to be a tangent used for sighting purposes on a big gun, a hollow shell containing a remarkably light and soft metal, and the almost complete skeleton of a boy of about fourteen years of age.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs from Christiania (Sept. 2):—On board the steamer "Manroe," which arrived at Tromso yesterday from Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, were the Scottish explorer, Dr. Bruce, and his companions, who were lately left enclosed in a dangerous position in Sassen Bay, which was barred by ice. The explorers walked over the mountains and succeeded, after much toil and many privations, in reaching the coalpits in Advent Bay, where some 200 workmen are now engaged in the pits, working day and night in shifts of fifty each during the summer. A whole row of new barracks for workmen has been constructed at Advent Bay, which has the appearance of a little town.

A memorial church was opened on Sept. 3, at Drumelog, in West Lanarkshire, the scene of a skirmish in 1679 between Claverhouse and the Scottish Covenanters. The Rev. Dr. P. McAdam Muir, minister of Glasgow Cathedral, officiated.

A correspondent telegraphs that the returns for August, from the Clyde shipyards show that 78,000 tons were launched. This is one of the largest monthly totals on record. In the eight months to date 411,500 tons have been launched, against 380,200 tons in the corresponding period last year. With large work well forward there is every prospect of the output, for 1912 being the largest for any year on record. New orders during the month have been scarce, but there are enormous orders already on hand.

Dublin Horse Show week closed on Aug. 31 in fine weather. The turnstile returns show that 51,118 people visited the show this year, compared with 48,683 last year, when the attendance was seriously restricted owing to the railway strike. Many went on to the cup tournament of the All-Ireland Polo Club, played between the Dublin and King's County teams, the latter winning and receiving the cup from the Lord Lieutenant. There was a very large gathering of military men, nearly all the officers of the Dublin Garrison being present.

Before going out drink a cup of

Van Houten's Cocoa

It fortifies the system against fatigue and strengthens the nerves.

A delicious beverage.

Cheap because a little goes a long way.

Ask your grocer for a sample

The Canadian Government is about to give the contract for two fishery protection boats for the Pacific coast to the Dublin Dockyard Company. This announcement says the "Times" Dublin correspondent will give the liveliest satisfaction in Ireland. The order which is by far the most important encouragement which the Dublin Company has yet received and a splendid advertissment for the Dublin industry has an imperial significance which the Irish people, Nationalist as well as Unionist, will be quick to appreciate.

The executive committee of the General Council of Irish County Councils has passed a resolution declaring that the Franchise and Registration Bill, 1912, is in its present form gravely hostile to the interests of Irish ratepayers. The resolution requests the chief secretary to receive a deputation for the discussion of necessary amendments to the Bill, and asks that Mr. Redmond should introduce the deputation. The committee also announces its opposition to Mr. Birrell's proposal to make county scholarships tenable at any university in Ireland. The committee also passed a resolution condemning, in view of the probable early passing of the Home Rule Bill, the proposed appointment of an English official to succeed Sir Reginald Egerton in the secretaryship of the Irish General Post Office.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Sept. 2, the Lord Mayor proposed a resolution calling for the removal of Dublin City and county from the area scheduled as infected with foot-and-mouth disease, inasmuch as no outbreak had occurred in the county since Aug. 15. The resolution, which also asked the Board of Agriculture to reopen the English ports to Irish live stock, was passed unanimously.

A large meeting of stockowners and farmers of Connaught was held at Roscommon the same day. The O'Connor Don, who presided, referred to the hardship inflicted on farmers in the province through the restrictions on the movement of cattle. He said that no better illustration could be found of the injury inflicted on the cattle trade by those restrictions than the fair held in Roscommon that day, when no buyers had attended with the exception of a few from the north of Ireland. A deputation, including The O'Connor Don and Mr. Hayden, M.P., and Mr. Fitzgibbon, M.P., was appointed to wait on Mr. Russell.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Duke of Connaught, in response to a request that the name of Connaught should be given to the united cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, should their union be brought about, has stated that it would be a source of great satisfaction to him to be identified with the brilliant future of these towns.

The Duke of Connaught on September 4 opened the Parliament Buildings at Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, a city which in ten years has increased in population from 5,000 to 50,000, and is confident of reaching 200,000 in ten years more.

The English Cadets did well in the Dominion Rifle Association matches which closed here on August 31, winning a good deal of prize money. Cadets Danne of Eton and Price (Middlesex), with scores of 186 and 185 respectively, succeeded in getting into the final stage of the Governor-General's prize, which was won by a Canadian with a score of 198. High scoring was a feature of all the matches.

Agitated by rumours of a battle in China, two Chinese factions in Vancouver attacked each other. During the whole day the Orientals hovered around the bulletin boards, and finally 300 began to fight with clubs and stones. Some heads were broken and many windows were smashed. Many of the combatants were injured and carried away by associates, but there are no deaths.

AUSTRALIA.

Wattle Day was celebrated throughout the Commonwealth on September 2. The sale of blossoms in the streets of Melbourne, realised over £800 for charities. Mr. Charles Forrest, formerly a member of the Victorian Assembly, has bequeathed 100,000 to charities.

The Premier states that he proposes to amend the Standing Orders of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, so as to give to the Assembly the discretion to exclude newspaper representatives from the debates, and that he will also move that the staff of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," which was recently excluded by the Speaker from the Gallery of the House in consequence of a leading article published in the paper strongly criticising the Speaker's conduct, be readmitted.

NEW ZEALAND.

The second reading of the Legislative Council Elections Bill has been passed by the Council. The Government propose to make provision against a deadlock by means of a dissolution and a joint sitting, this being copied from the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Legislative Council has resolved that the elective principle having been affirmed, it is inadvisable to proceed farther with the Council Elections Bill before the next session, in order that the electors may have an opportunity of considering the Bill.

In the report of the Commission instituted to inquire into the cost of living it is estimated that the cost has increased sixteen per cent in the last seventeen years, that rent, food, and clothing have increased twenty per cent., and that household necessaries have remained unchanged. Wages of domestics have doubled. Prices of exports have increased forty per cent., and those of imports four per cent. The rise in the standard of living has been considerable. The chief practical recommendations are the abolition of duty on all foodstuffs and on necessaries used in the primary industries, and a stricter control of the trusts.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna, Sept. 1 ("Times").—Count Berchtold has returned from Ischel and gone to Buchlau to prepare for the reception of the German Imperial Chancellor and his other guests on Saturday next.

The "Temps" announces from Vienna, that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors in the various capitals have made known to the Governments of the Powers the programme of the exchange of views proposed by Count Berchtold in the middle of last month. It appears that the scope of the proposal is now reduced to a recommendation to the Porte to extend to the nationalities in Turkey the concessions with the Ottoman Government has already agreed to accord to the Albanians.

FRANCE.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred on Sept. 3, at a quarter-past two at La Clarence Mine, near Bruay. Of seventy-three men at work at the bottom, ten reached the surface without burns, and twenty-three (one of whom died) were brought up seriously burned. Three dead bodies were recovered during the afternoon.

Several motor-car accidents occurred on Sept. 3 in France, the most serious, in which six people were injured, taking place at Mont l'Eveque, on the road between Nanteuil and Senlis. A motor car, containing M. de Baillemont and Count Hubert de Mailly, and driven by his son, Count Anselme de Mailly, came into collision with a heavy motor lorry. The motor car was completely wrecked and the dray overturned. Count Hubert received a fracture of the skull and other serious injuries, while his son had some of his ribs broken, and M. de Baillemont and the mechanic were both badly hurt. Both occupants of the lorry were more or less seriously injured. A telegram from Rennes states that a motor car driven by Prince Caraman-Chimay, who had with him a friend and the mechanic, came into collision with another car carrying seven people at Miniac-Morvan (Ile et Vilaine). All ten travellers were injured.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, speaking at the banquet for the Province of Brandenburg on Aug. 31, said he thought Germans could be content with the conditions that prevailed to-day. Protected by an army ready for battle and an ever growing navy, the countryman, the merchant, the artisan, and labourer could rejoice in the fruits of their toil and in the blessings of our civilisation.

The German Emperor received on Sept. 1 at the Royal Castle in Berlin the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador, M. Sverbeew, who presented his letters of appointment, and subsequently the members of the Danish Mission appointed to announce the accession of King Christian X.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has notified the Belgian Government of its intention to withdraw from the Sugar Convention on Sept. 1, 1913.

A telegram from Rome dated Aug. 30 says:—For the past two years the Countess Tarnowski, who was found guilty of instigating the murder of Count Kamarowski has been an inmate of a prison in Venice. Influential friends have moved the Russian Government to obtain for her a royal pardon, which has now been agreed to by the Italian Government, The Countess, however, will be expelled from Italy and escorted to the French frontier.

A number of lives were lost in a shooting affray here this evening. Three men left a tramcar without paying their fares, and on being followed by the conductor shot him dead. They then fled, pursued by police and a large crowd. In the chase at least forty revolver shots were fired, and one of the murderers and two policemen were killed and two carabineers and three policemen wounded. The two remaining murderers escaped, but were arrested later in the evening. One of them tried to shot the policeman who arrested him.

THE ITALIAN TURKISH WAR.

The Black Sea Lighthouse Administration reports that contact mines are float in the Dardanelles. They were torn from their moorings in a recent storm and are being driven in a southerly direction.

The "Tanin," discussing the informal peace "pourparlers" between Turkey and Italy, asserts that the initiative emanated from Italian private persons who submitted an acceptable basis for peace.

The peace "pourparlers" which have been taking place" in Switzerland have been temporarily suspended because some points have been raised by the Italians which require to be examined by the Porte. In the opinion of Turkish official circles the prospect of an ultimate understanding is hopeful.

THE UNITED STATES.

Thirteen persons have been drowned and several are missing as the result of a series of storms which swept over Wester Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia on September 2nd. Much damage was done to property.

The latest reports state that between forty and fifty lives were lost in the storms and cloudbursts which on September 2nd flooded various towns in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and devastated a wide area. It is estimated that the damage to crops, railways, and buildings will amount to several millions of dollars.

In the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Goff fixed Sept. 12 as the date for the trial of Police-Lieutenant Becker, who is charged with the murder of the gambler Rosenthal.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Embassy has forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London the following first details respecting five of the villages visited by the earthquake:—"In the villages of Charkeny and Arkeny, out of 1,085 houses 755 were demolished and 200 burnt down. The number of dead exceed fifty-three, and there are 470 wounded. The houses in the neighbourhood were completely wrecked, and about one-fifth of their inmates lost. Out of 2,000 houses in the village of Mytiofito hardly fifty are now inhabitable, and the buildings all round are in ruins, while the loss of life was heavier than at Charkeny. Gallipoli likewise suffered severely from the earthquake shocks, as also did Rodosto, where people died by hundreds."

It has now been officially confirmed that the Assistant Governor of Berana M. Popovitch was assassinated at Sienitza it is supposed on account of his action at the recent parliamentary elections in the interest of the Union and Progress Party. The Government has opened an inquiry.

The Ministers of War and of the Interior have given orders to the Governor-General of Van to arrest and inflict the severest punishment on Mir Mihe and other Kurdish brigands who killed fourteen Armenians carried off eight women and burned or plundered three villages.

Despite the recent amnesty Djavid Pashs has declared martial law in the Berane district. The fugitive families who had begun to return to their homes have been alarmed by this action and have suspended their return.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens dated Aug. 30 says that—A minor affair has taken place on the frontier, as a result of which two Turkish soldiers are said to have been killed. A lieutenant and two Greek soldiers have been found killed at another part of the frontier. An inquiry has been ordered.

M. Alexandre Diomidis, former Deputy-Prefect of Attica, has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of M. Coromilas, who will retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he has been holding temporarily since the return of M. Gryparis, to his post at Constantinople.

ARMY FLYING DISASTER.

Double Fatality at the Manœuvres.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

The second air tragedy in the brief history of the Royal Flying Corps occurred on September 6, when two officers who were flying in a monoplane were killed at the village of Graveley, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They were Captain Patrick Hamilton, of the Worcestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant A. Wyness-Stuart, of the Special Reserve Royal Field Artillery.

The monoplane was one of the fleet of thirty aeroplanes detached for observation work in connection with the Army manœuvres, in East Anglia. When the accident occurred the airmen had almost completed their voyage from Wallingford on the Thames to Willian, two and a half miles beyond Hitchin, where the headquarters of the Air Corps had been established for the time being.

When day broke the conditions were against flying in comfort a cold wind sweeping across the country in strong gusts up to forty-five miles an hour. At 6.10 a.m., however, Captain Hamilton set out for Willian and Major Brooke Popham started in another flying machine for the same destination at the same time. Captains Hamilton's monoplane which had a 14-cylinder Gnome rotary engine of 100 horse-power was capable of a very high speed, probably from eighty to eighty-five miles an hour.

For a time both machines flew across country close together but at Wendover when the greater part of the fifty-mile journey had been completed, Captain Hamilton changed his course a little to the right. Major Popham continued his journey in a straight line and reached Willian safely. The turn to the right brought Captain Hamilton over Graveley which is situated to the south-west of Hitchin but almost in the same relation to it as Willian as regards distance. Captain Hamiltons instead of going straight to Willian was apparently going to curve round to the camp avoiding Hitchin which lay in the direct route.

CRASHED TO EARTH.

Just upon seven o'clock—Captain Hamilton's watch stopped at 7.3—several inhabitants of Graveley heard the noise of the monoplane's engine and rushing to their doors with curiosity they beheld the accident. According to their accounts, the machine seemed suddenly to stagger, as though struck by a heavy gust of wind, and it swayed violently. Then it darted downwards, but regained a flying level. There it swerved violently again and crashed to earth.

Falling on a hedge, the machine smashed everything in its way, even a fairly stout tree, and was found by those who had tended to the spot battered to pieces, with the engine on one side of the hedge and the rear of the chassis on the other. The bodies of the air men were extricated and borne to a neighbouring barn. It was evident that death had been instantaneous. As soon as the military authorities received information, Major Brooke Popham and other officers of the Flying Corps went to the scene of the accident by motor-car, and made a careful inspection of the remains of the machine.

The eye-witnesses of the tragedy differ—not unnaturally, considering their various view points and the difficulty of accurately observing rapid movements high in the air—in their accounts of what took place in the terrible final moments. According to one, when the machine was righted after its first rapid descent the left wing collapsed and hung helplessly and "the whole fluttered to the ground like a bird which had been shot in the wing."

Another onlooker said: "Suddenly there was a loud crack and a report, and I thought the machine had exploded. I saw several pieces of stick and spar fall out from the aeroplane, which dashed to the ground like a dart."

Questioned as to the appearance of the wings, several of the spectators agreed that these seemed "crumple up like leaves" and that the machine came to earth sideways. The general opinion in the vicinity of the accident is that one of the wires or stays gave way, thus letting down a wing, with the result that the whole machine was dashed to earth sideways and so destroyed.

As to the altitude at which the monoplane was flying and the height from which it fell to the ground some witnesses put it as high as 1,000 feet and some as low as 300 feet.

THE VICTIMS.

Captain Patrick Hamilton, who was thirty years of age last June, was gazetted as a flight commander in the Royal Flying Corps on July 16, his appointment dating from July 1.

He had been a qualified airman since last September, having taken his certificate at Brooklands. He commenced a course of training at the Deperdussin school there immediately on his return from India, where he had been serving as a captain in the Worcester Regiment.

In the same month he bought a 60-horse-power Anzani Deperdussin machine, and, obtaining three months' leave of absence, went over to America, and carried out many flights in Mexico.

Lieutenant A. Winess-Stuart, who was also thirty years of age, was stationed at Salisbury. He learnt to fly at the Bristol School, and although not a prominent airman, he was a very capable one, and had made several flights at Farnborough before his departure for Salisbury.

Mrs. A. Wyness-Stuart, 42, Eaton-place, Brighton, wife of Lieutenant Wyness-Stuart, received the following message from the War Office yesterday afternoon:—

"The members of the Army Council have learned with deep concern of the sad accident which has befallen your husband, Lieutenant Wyness-Stuart, while carrying out his duties as an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, and they desire me to convey to you their sincere sympathy with you in your bereavement. The army has lost a valuable and most promising officer.

(Signed) "Secretary, War Office."

A HINDU GOD.

Ganesh, the trunked god of the Hindus, unlike many other gods and goddesses, enjoys an unsullied reputation for his love of peace and literary achievements, says the "Bengalee." Much curiosity is centred round an idol of white stone representing this god which is lying in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., of Calcutta. Mr. Yule, a partner of the firm, while on a visit to Jeypur, took a fancy to this stony god, and the Maharajah of Jeypur for whom the idol was intended, made a free gift of it to the English gentleman, with special request to take care as far as practicable not to bring it in contact with anything unholy in the eyes of the Hindus. Mr. Yule sent the beautiful image to his wife in England, and also communicated to her the request of the Maharajah. Mrs. Yule, it is said, placed it on a rack, high on the wall of her room. The god passed some time undisturbed. Subsequently there was a dinner party in the house and a young lady, a guest brought down the image immediately after dinner. There was apparently a breach of the injunction and the angry god haunted Mrs. Yule in her dream that very night. She related the strange story to her people who explained it away as the work of a weak brain. The incident repeating itself Mrs. Yule was advised to stay out for a few days. But, as the report goes, the god chased her in her new abode. She was seized with a high fever and in her delirium she was heard to exclaim "Ganesh. Ganesh" and muttered the incident of the festive night. What is more strange is that an employed of the firm with whom the idol was sent to England also experienced similar troubles. Mrs. Yule and her friends at home failed to get rid of the wrath of General and the image back to Mr. Yule. The idol arrived by the last mail and has been placed in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. Hundreds of people are pouring in there to have a view of the god who has just returned from England. Ganesh will, we understand, soon find his way to the house at Hatkhola of Babu Kedarnath Roy of the Insurance Department of the firm.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

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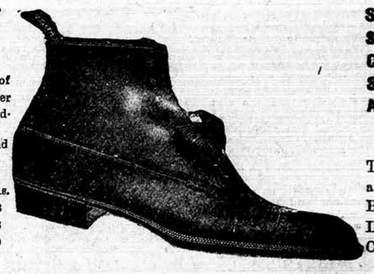

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SPORT AT HOME.

The Beginning of the Seasons Football.

SOME SURPRISE RESULTS.

CRICKET.

At Lord's on Aug. 30 Middlesex scored 174 for eight wickets against Worcestershire.—At the Oval, Surrey gained a great advantage against Essex, whose score of 111 was passed for the loss of only three wickets. At the close of play Surrey held a lead of 13 runs with seven wickets in hand.—At Bristol, Gloucestershire gained a lead of 47 runs on the first innings against the South Africans, but collapsed in the second, and lost four wickets for 27 runs. Gloucestershire are therefore 74 runs to the good with six wickets in hand.—At Bournemouth, Warwickshire scored 140, to which Quaife contributed 54, and Hampshire lost one wicket for nine runs.

Six counties finished their last matches for season on Aug. 31.—At Lord's, Middlesex beat Worcestershire by 96 runs.—At the Oval, Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 91 runs.—At Canterbury, Kent and the Australians each completed their first innings closed with six wickets down, held a lead of 33 runs.—At Brighton, Yorkshire scored 141 and Sussex gained a lead of 13 runs, with two wickets in hand.—At Bournemouth, Hampshire beat Warwickshire by six wickets.—At Bristol, the South Africans beat Gloucestershire by two wickets.

At the Oval on Sept. 2 the Australians scored 225 for the loss of eight wickets against an eleven chosen to represent Surrey and Middlesex. Mr. Bardsley played a good innings of 111.—At Scarborough, the M.C.C. and Ground made 153 and Yorkshire 100 for five wickets.—At Bournemouth, the South Africans, who scored 162, which Mr. Stricker contributed 99, gained a decided advantage against Hampshire, who, for the loss of eight wickets, scored 87, and were thus 75 behind at the close of play.

At the Oval on Sept. 3 Surrey and Middlesex gained a decided advantage against the Australians, whose first innings closed for 227. Surrey and Middlesex scored 347 for six wickets, to which Mr. M. C. Bird contributed 101 not out.—At Bournemouth, Hampshire who had made 87 for eight wickets overnight were all out for 137. The South Africans in their second innings scored 297 for six wickets, and thus gained a lead of 322 with four wickets in hand. Mr. A. D. Nourse made 135 not out.—Play was impossible at Scarborough owing to rain.

At the Oval on Sept. 4 Surrey and Middlesex beat the Australians by ten wickets. The Surrey and Middlesex Eleven, who had made 347 for six wickets overnight, were all out for 396, and the Australians made only 182. The counties thus needed 15 runs to win, which they secured without loss.—At Scarborough, the match between Yorkshire and the M. C. C. and Ground ended in a draw. At the close of play Yorkshire were 36 runs behind with three wickets in hand.—At Bournemouth, Hampshire played a drawn game with the South Africans, although at the close of play they had only four wickets in hand and were 270 runs behind.

Yorkshire, having won the Championship for the ninth time in twenty years, can in one sense look back upon the season with great satisfaction. Financially, however, things have gone badly for them; never have their home fixtures suffered so grievously from bad weather match after match having been raised by rain. When allowance has been made for the disadvantages under which they have suffered, their record stands out as a very fine one. Of their twenty-eight country matches they won thirteen and lost only one, that against Middlesex at Lord's. Their success is not difficult to understand. They had a capital all-round side, and from the character of their bowling were able to do better on the slow wickets of this summer than any of their rivals except Kent. Sir A. W. White was a most zealous and capable captain. Played, 28; won, 13; lost, 1: drawn, 14: won on first innings, 7: lost on first innings, 4.

The County Championship among the minor counties has come to an end. Norfolk finished first with thirty-eight points out of a possible forty in eight matches and a percentage of 95.00. Staffordshire finished second with thirty-four points out of a possible forty in twelve matches and a percentage of 85.00. Under the rules of the competition it is open to Staffordshire to challenge Norfolk for the championship, but whether they will do so is not yet known.

FOOTBALL.

The League Championship.—The football season was opened on Sept. 2. The results of the matches in the League Championship were follows:—Aston Villa 1 goal, Chelsea 0, at Birmingham; Everton 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Tottenham; Woolwich Arsenal 0, Manchester United 0, at Plumstead; Manchester City 1, Notts County 0; at Nottingham: Newcastle United 2, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Bolton; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Sheffield.

West Bromwich Albino beat Middlesbrough on Sept. 4, at West Bromwich, by 2 goals to 0, and Liverpool beat Oldham Athletic, at Liverpool, by 2 goals to 0.

Second Division of the League.—In the Second Division of the League on Sept. 2 Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Lincoln City at Wolverhampton by 2 goals to 0, and Preston North End and Stockport County played a drawn game at Preston, each side having scored one goal. On Sept. 3 Huddersfield Town beat Bury at Huddersfield by 4 goals to 0, and Grimsby Town played a drawn game with Blackpool at Grimsby, each side having scored one goal.

Bristol City and Bradford played a drawn game on Sept. 4, at Bristol, neither side having scored.

The Southern League.—In the Southern League on Sept. 2 West Ham United beat Exeter City at Upton Park by 4 goals to 0, and Norwich City beat Stoke at Stoke by 1 goal to 0.

POLO.

Telegraphing from Dublin on Aug. 31, the "Times" correspondent says:—Lord Aberdeen this afternoon presented the County Cup to the King's County team, who beat County Dublin in the second period of extra time by 5 goals to 4. The sides were:—King's County.—Major C. Head, Mr. Trench, Capt. Hardress Lloyd, and Mr. H. Gairdner (back). County Dublin.—Mr. Bayner, Major C. K. O'Hara, Mr. T. McCann, and Mr. L. Morogh Ryan (back).

GOLF.

Sixty players have entered for the Royal and Ancient Clubs annual tournament for the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase which began on the old course at St. Andrews on Sept. 3. Play is by holes, the handicap being by strokes. Ties count as winners and byes are placed at the top of the next round.

At the Welsh Championship meeting on Sept. 1, the thirty-six holes scratch competition for the Llangattock Bowl was won by Mr. H. B. Winfield with a score of 160. Mr. Ivor Trench won the handicap competition for the Duncan Shield with a return of 170-10-160: and Tredegar Cup competition against bogey was won by Mr. J. B. Rosher (Royal Porthcawl) (receives four) with one up. In the latter event Mr. W. Llewellyn (Radyr) (receiver six) was second with one down.

In the final match over thirty-six holes for the Welsh Amateur Championship on the Royal Porthcawl Club's course, on Sept. 4, Mr. L. A. Phillips defeated Mr. C. H. Turnbull (Glamorganshire) by 4 up and three to play. Mr. Phillips gained a previous success in 1907.

The open championship of the United States Western Union was won by Macdonald Smith, an old Carnoustie golfer, with a score of 299. Alan Robertson, formerly of St. Andrews, was second, with 302; J. J. Macdermott, the United States open champion, third, with 303; T. Vardon fourth, with 314; and A. Smith fifth, with 316.

Mr. Balfour played a golf match over the old course at North Berwick on Sept. 2 with Mr. J. E. Laidlay, from whom he received a half. After a close game he was beaten by 1 hole.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MYSTERY OF LIFE.

Professor Schafer's Paper.

INTERESTING THEORY.

The splendid opening of the 82nd annual meeting of the British Association fully supports the general opinion that "Dundee in 1912" will take its place among the most memorable records of that national institution for the advancement of science, wrote the special correspondent of the "Times" on September 4. The address of the President, Professor Schafer, of Edinburgh University, expounded, from the point of view of the physiologist, the present attitude of science towards the problem of life. After pointing out various similarities between living and non-living matter, he said that the considerations he adduced seemed to point to the conclusion that the possibility of producing life is not so remote as has been generally assumed. He went on to urge that living matter must have owed its origin to causes similar in character to those which have been instrumental in producing all other forms of matter in the universe—in other words, to a process of gradual evolution; and that if living matter has been evolved from lifeless in the past it is justifiable to accept the conclusion that its evolution is possible in the present and in the future.

The address was delivered in the Kinnaird Hall, and such was the eagerness to hear it that the demand for ticket far exceeded the accommodation, though the hall is the largest place of meeting in the City, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

In the absence of the retiring President, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Archibald Geikie presided at the evening meeting.

Sir Arcahbald Geikie introduced the new President, Professor Schafer, whom he described as one of our most distinguished physiologists.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Professor Schafer then rose to deliver his address, in the course of which he said:—

Everybody knows, or thinks he knows, what life is; at least we are all acquainted with its ordinary, obvious manifestations. It would, therefore, seem that it should not be difficult to find an exact definition. The quest has nevertheless baffled the most acute thinkers.

I am not myself proposing to take up your time by attempting to grapple with a task which has proved too great for the intellectual giants of physosophy, and I have the less disposition to do so because recent advances in knowledge have suggested the probability that the dividing line between animate and inanimate matter is less sharp than it has hitherto been regarded, so that the difficulty of finding an inclusive definition is correspondingly increased. But it is hardly necessary for me to state that the remarks I have to make regarding "life" must not be taken to apply to the conception to which the word "soul" is attached. The fact that the formation of such a conception is only possible in connection with life, and that the growth and elaboration of the conception has only been possible as the result of the most complex processes of life in the most complex of living organisms, has doubtless led to a belief in the identity of life with soul. But, unless the use of the expression "soul" is extended to a degree which would deprive it of all special significance, the distinction between these terms must be strictly maintained. For the problems of life are essentially problems of matter: we cannot conceive of life in the scientific sense as existing apart from matter. The phenomena of life are investigated, and can only be investigated by the same methods as all other phenomena of matter, and the general results of such investigations tend to show that living beings are governed by laws identical with those which govern inanimate matter. The more we study the manifestations of life the more we become convinced of the truth of this statement and the less we are disposed to call in the aid of a special and unknown form of energy to explain those manifestations.

THE SOURCE OF LIFE.

The elements composing living substance are few in number. Those which are constantly present are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. With these both in nuclear matter and also but to a less degree in the more diffuse living material which we know as protoplasm phosphorus is always associated. Ohne Phosphor kein Gedank is an accepted aphorism. Ohne Phosphor kein Leben is equally true. Moreover a large proportion rarely less than 70 per cent of water appears essential for any manifestation of life although not in all cases necessary for its continuance since organisms are known which will bear the loss of the greater part if not the whole of the water they contain without permanent impairment of their vitality. The presence of certain inorganic salts is no less essential chief amongst them being chloride of sodium and salts of calcium magnesium potassium and iron. The combination of these elements into a colloidal compound represents the chemical basis of life and when the chemist succeeds in building up this compound it will without doubt be found to exhibit the phenomena which we are in the habit of associating with the term life.

The above considerations seem to point to the conclusion that the possibility of the production of life, i. e. of living material, is not so remote as has been generally assumed. Since the experiments of Pasteur, few have ventured to affirm a belief in the spontaneous generation of bacteria and monads and other micro-organism, although before his time this was by many believed to be of universal occurrence. My esteemed friend, Dr. Charlton Bastian, is so far as I am aware, the only scientific man of eminence who still adheres to the old creed, and Dr. Bastian in spite of numerous experiments and the publication of many books and papers, has not hitherto succeeded in winning over any converts to his opinion. If spontaneous generation is possible, we cannot expect it to take the form of living beings which show so marked a degree of differentiation, both structural and functional, as the organisms which are described as making their appearance in experimental flasks. Nos should we expect the spontaneous generation of living substance of any kind to occur in a fluid, the organic constituents of which have been so altered by heat that they can retain no sort of chemical resemblance to the organic constituents of living matter. If the formation of life, of living substance, is possible at the present day, and for my own part I see no reason to doubt it, a boiled infusion of organic matter, and still less of inorganic matter, is the last place in which to look for it. Our mistrust of such evidence as has yet been brought forward need not, however, preclude us from admitting the possibilty of the formation of living from non-living substance.

LIFE A PRODUCT OF EVOLUTION.

Setting aside, as devoid of scientific foundation, the idea immediate supernatural intervention in the first production life, we are not only justified in believing, but compelled to believe, that living matter must have owed its origin to causes similar in character to those which have been instrumental in producing all other forms of matter in the universe: in other words, to a process of gradual evolution. But it has been customary of late amongst biologists to shelve the investigation of the mode of origin of life by evolution from non-living matter by relegating its solution to some former condition of the earth's history, when it is assumed, opportunities were accidentally favourable for the passage of inanimate matter into animate; such opportunities, it is also assured having never since recurred and being never likely to recur.

Various eminent scientific men have even supposed that life has not actually originated upon our globe, but has been brought to it from another planet or from another stellar system. Knowing what we know, and believing what we balieve, as to the part played by evolution in the development of terrestrial matter, we are. I think without denying the possibility of the existence of life in other parts of the Universe), justified in regarding these cosmic theories as inherently improbable, at least in comparison with the solution of the problem which the evolutionary hypothesis offers.

GRADUAL PROCESS OF CHANGE.

I assume that the majority of my audience have at least a general idea of the scope of this hypothesis, the general acceptance of which had within the last 60 years altered the whole aspect not only of biology but of every other branch of nature science, including astronomy, geology, physics, and chemistry. Looking, at the evolution of living matter by the light which is shed upon it from the study of the evolution of matter in general, we are led to regard it as having been produced, not by sudden alteration, whether exerted by natural or supernatural agency, but by a gradual process of change from material which was lifeless, through material on the borderland between inanimate and animate, to material which has all the characteristics to which we attach the term "life." So far from expecting a sudden leap from an inorganic, or at least an unorganized, into an organic and organized condition, from an entirely inanimate substance to a completely animate state of being should we not rather expect a gradual procession of changes from inorganic to organic matter, through stages of gradually increasing complexity until material which can be termed living is attained? And in place of looking for the production of fully formed living organisms in hermetically sealed flasks, should we not rather search. Nature herself, under natural conditions, for evidence of the existence, either in the past or in the present, of transitional forms between living and non-living matter.

EVOLUTION OF LIVING MATTER.

The problem would appear to be hopeless of ultimate solution if we are rigidly confined to the supposition that the evolution of life has only occurred once in the past history of the globe. But are we justified in assuming that at one period only, and as it were by a fortunate and fortuitous concomitation of substance and circumstance, living matter became evolved out of non-living matter—life became established? Is there any valid reason to conclude that at some previous period of its history our hearth was more favourably circumstanced for the production of life than it is now? I have vainly sought for such reason, and, if none be forthcoming, the conclusion forces itself upon us that the evolution of non-living into living substance has happened more than once—and we can be by no means sure that it may not be happening still.

INEVITABILITY OF DEATH.

The question has been debated whether, if all accidental modes of destruction of the life of the cell could be eliminated, there would remain a possibility of individual cell-life, and even of aggregate cell life continuing indefinitely. In other words, are the phenomena of senescence and death a natural and necessary sequence to the existence of life? To most of my audience it will appear that the subject is not open to debate. But some physiologists (e. g. Metchnikoff) hold that the condition of senescence is itself abnormal; that old age is a form of disease or is due to disease, and theoretically at least, is capable of being eliminated. We have already seen that individual cell-life, such as that of the white blood-corpuscles and of the cells of many tissues, can, under suitable conditions, be prolonged for days or weeks or months after general death. Unicellular organisms kept under suitable conditions of nutritions have been observed to carry on their functions normally for prolonged periods and to show no degeneration such as would accompany senescence. They give rise by division to others of the same kind, which also, under favourable conditions, continue to live, to all appearance indefinitely. But these instances, although they indicate that, in the simplest forms of organization existance may be greatly extended without signs of decay, do not furnish conclusive evidence of indefinite prolongation of life. Most of the cells which constitute the body, after a period of growth and activity, sometimes more sometimes less prolonged eventually undergo a trophy and cease to perform satisfactorily the functions which are allotted to them. And when we consider the body as a whole we find that in every case the life of the aggregate consists of a definite cycle of changes which after passing through the stages of growth and maturity always leads to senescence and finally terminates in death. The only exception is in the reproductive cells in which the processes of maturation and fertilization result in rejuvenescence so that instead of the usual downward change towards senescence the fertilized ovum obtains a new lease of life which is carried on into the new-formed organism. The latter again itself ultimately forms reproductive cells and thus the life of the species is continued. It is only in the sense of its propagation in this way from one generation to another that we can speak of the indefinite continuance of life. We can only be immortal through our descendants.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND LIFE DURATION.

The individuals of every species of animal appeal to have an average duration of existence. Some species are known the individuals of which live only for a few hours, whilst others survive for a hundred years. In man himself, the average length of life would probably be greater than the three-score and ten years alloted to him by the Psalmist if we could eliminate the results of diseases and accident. When these results are included it falls far short of the period. If the terms of life given in the purely mythological part of the Old Testament were credible man would in the early stages of his history have possessed a remarkable power of resisting age and disease. But, although many here present were brought up to believe in their literal veracity, such records are no longer accepted even by the most orthodox of theologian and the nine hundred old years with which Adam and his immediate descendant are credited, culminating in the nine hundred and sixty-nine of Methuselah have regulated with the account of the Creation and the Deluge, to their proper position in literature. When we come to the Hebraw patriarchs, we notice a considerable diminution to have taken place in what the insurance offices terms the "expectation of life." Abraham is described as having lived only to 175 years, Joseph and Joshua to 110, Moses to 120; even at that age "his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated." We cannot say that under ideal conditions, all these terms are impossible—indeed, Metchnikoff is disposed to regard them as probable—for great ages are still occasionally recorded, although it is doubtful if any as considerable as these are ever substantiated. It is a long life that lasts much beyond eighty; three such linked together carry us far back into history. Mankind is in this respect more favoured than most mammals, although a few of these surpass the period of man's existence. Strange that the brevity of human life should be a favourite theme of preacher and poet when the actual term of his "erring pilgrimage" is greater than that of most of his fellow-creatures!

The modern applications of the principles of preventive medicine and hygiene are no doubt operating to lengthen the average life. But, even if the ravages of disease could be altogether eliminated, it is certain that at any rate the fixed cells of our body must eventually grow old and ultimately cease to function; when this happens to cells which are essential to the life of the organism, general death must result. This will always remain the universal law, from which there is no escape. "All that live must die, passing through nature to eternity." Such natural death unaccelerated by disease—is not death by disease as unnatural as death by accident!—should be a quiet, painless phenomenon, unattended by violent change. As Dastre expresses it, "The need of death should appear at the end of life, just as the need of sleep appears at the end of the day." The change has been led gradually up to by an orderly succession of phases and is itself the last manifestation of life. Were we all certain of a quiet passing, were we sure that there would be "no moaning of the bar when we go out to sea," we could anticipate the coming of death after a ripe old age without apprehension.

And if ever the time shall arrive when man will have learned to regard this change as a simple physiological process, as natural as the oncoming of sleep, the approach of the fatal shears will be as generally welcomed as it is now abhorred. Such a day is still distant. We can hardly say that its dawning is visible. Let us at least hope that, in the manner depicted by Durer in his well-known etching the sunshine which science irradiates may eventually put to flight the melancholy which hovers, bat-like, over the termination of our lives, and which even the anticipation of a future happier existence has not hitherto succeeded in dispersing.

FOUR aeroplanes (two Short tractor biplanes, a Farman biplane, and a Deperdussin monoplane) have been ordered to be sent from the Naval Flying School, Eastchurch, to Cambridge for service during the Army manœuvres. The machines will be flown to Cambridge by the naval airmen.

THE Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, chief master (modern side) of Rossall School, has been appointed headmaster of Lancaster Royal Grammar School, in succession to the Rev. H. A. Watson, D. D., appointed rector of Knapton, Norfolk.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 3.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt Sir T A A M Cuninghame, D S O Rifle Brig. Prince Consort's Own to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Major, while so employed, vice Major E S E W Eardley-Russell, R.A. and to be seconded Aug 2; Lieut C F A Walker, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp extra to Admiral Sir D H Bosanquet, Governor of South Australia, and to be seconded under the provisions of Article 74 (i) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 (Aug. 24); Sec. Lieut. T E R Symons Grenadier Guards, to be an Aide-de-Camp extra to Hon. Lieut.-Col. Lord. Llington, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand, and to be seconded under the provisions of Article 74 (i) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Aug 14.

Cavalry.

3rd King's Own Hussars —Sec Lieut C B Lsechman to be Lieut. dated Sept.5, 1911, but not to carry back pay or allowances before Aug. 2, 1912.

15th The King's Hussars—Superny. Capt. B Ritchie is restored to the establishment, Aug 15.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Capt O M Crosshaw resigns his commission (Sept 4.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Major C C Robertson retires on retired pay, Sept 4.

The following Capts to be Majors:—H Allcard, D S O, July 29; A T Lough, Aug. 12; J W Hope, and to remain seconded Aug. 16; J Farquhar, Aug. 16.

R G A—Lieut.-Col A L Tisdall, on completion of five years' service in the rank of Lieut-Col is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment; Lieut-Col L P Carden, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col is placed on the Half-pay List; Major A G Norris to be Lieut-Col. vice L P Carden, Sept. 2.

The following Capts to be Majors:—C J D Freeth and to remain seconded; temporary Major G E Tyrrell, and to remain seconded; C H W Owen, Sept 2.

The following Superny. Capts are restored to the establishment:—H T Hart, Aug 10; C N Buzzard, Aug 30; Sec Lieut N C Clery resigns his commission Sept 4; Capt W N Budgen to be Adj, Aug 20.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut-Col C S O Monck, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major G P T Feilding, D S O to be Lieut-Col vice C S O Monck, Sept 3.

Infantry.

R. Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt. A. F. Lumsden is restored to the establishment (Aug.7).

R. Fusiliers City of London Regt—The following officers resign their commissions:—Capt F W Swifte, Lieut N G Darnell, Sept 4.

King's Liverpool Regt—Superny Capt P Hudson is restored to the establishment Aug 25 Sec Lieut R H Baily to be Lieut. June 8.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut-Col A J H Luard, D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a batt; is placed on the Half-pay List; Major R C Peebles, D S O to be Lieut-Col vice A J H Luard; D S O Capt W F L Gordon to be Major; Lieut G de Grey to be Capt Sept 1; Sec Lieut H M Openshaw to be Lieut, July 16.

Devonshire Regt—Superny. Capt H C Whipple is restored to the establishment, Aug 14.

Suffolk Regt—Capt R Cockburn is seconded for service as an Adj T I Superny Capt F A White, DSO is restored to the establishment, Aug 11.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut N Forde is seconded for service with the A P D Aug 16.

R Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut D S Davidson to be Lieut Aug 10.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut B C Lake to be Lieut June 26.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt P S Vassall retires on retired pay Sept 4.

E Surrey Regt—Capt C F Colquhoun to be Major, Aug 12.

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut A K D Hall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Aug 15.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S Lancashire Regt)—Lieut C H Bayley resigns his commission Sept 4.

Black Watch R Highlanders—Sec Lieut D B Mackintosh to be Lieut May 28.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I—Lieut J L Portal is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Superny Lieut W E T Morland is restored to the establishment Aug. 15.

Essex Regt—Capt L O W Jones to be Adj Sept 2.

Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut T S Muirhead is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 15.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's R Berkshire Regt—Lieut-Col A J W Dowell, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt, is placed on the Half-pay List August 29; Major M D Gresham, from the Duke of Cornwall's L I, to be Lieut-Col vice A J W Dowell, Sept 4.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt L A Burrowes retires on retired pay, Sept 4 Lieut G R Home is seconded for service with the Indian S and T C. Sept 1.

Highland L I—Major T C Ross retires on retired pay Sept 4.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt P T C Baird to be Major Aug 24; Qrmr and Hon Major J Cameron retires on retired pay, Sergt-Major J McD Patrick to be Qrmr, with the hon rank Lieut Sept 4.

Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—G J Elkan, and to remain seconded; G Ball, and to remain seconded; H W D McCarthy-O'Leary Aug 3.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Capt R F B Knox is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Superny Capt A M Johnson is restored to the establishment Aug 16.

Rifle Brig Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut B M M Edwards to be Lieut, July 17.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the R M C to be Sec Lieuts (Sept 4):—

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—V H Miles, J J Kingstone.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—G K Benton R B Allen.

4th R Irish Dragoon Guards—F B B Pigeon.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—D G F Darley, L O Shaw.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—C H Gaisford-St Lawrence, Sir G G S Baillie.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—B J N Marden.

10th Prince of Wale's Own Royal Hussars—D L G Wolseley, Lord Airlie, R F Drake.

14th King's Hussars—F P Macintyre.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—J A N Butler.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—W T F Holland, P F P Gallwey.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—F G Beaumont-Nesbitt, A G Marshall, C W Tufnell, H W R Mackenzie, G G B Nugent.

Coldstream Guards—F Longueville.

Scots Guards—W B W Lawson, R A Compton-Thornhill.

J T F eld, CArmy Service Corps.

H G J D aube A Keays, P A Arden, D W Boileau, Army, P B Fleming.

Emy Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W M Norris, Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Aug 19.

Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service Sister Miss K Coxon resigns her appointment; Miss E B Darnell, Staff Nurse, to be Sister Sept 1.

Memoranda.

Gen Sir E P Leach, V C, retires on retired pay Sept 4; Col temporary Brig-Gen P M Carnegy, Indian Army, a Brig-Com in India, to be Major-Gen vice H Mansfield Sept 1, Col W H Cummings, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Sept 4, Col J C Panton, on completion of period of service as Commandant, Discharge Depot, Fort Brockhurst, is placed on the Half-pay List, Aug 27.

The following Lieut-Cols to be Cols:—L P Carden, Aug 30, 1911; A J H Luard, D S O; C S O Monck, June 6.

Lieut-Col F Smith, D S O, R A M C, to be Brevet Col Sept, 4; Ridingmaster and Hon Major E G Tomblings is placed on retired pay; Qrmr and Hon. Capt M L Carnegie, R Scots Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of Major, Sept. 1: Qrmr and Hon Lieut A Sykes, Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of Capt, Sept 3.

The following native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Lieut on retirement:—Subadar Sital Sing Lama, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles April 1.

Admiralty, 2nd September.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—Cecil Alvend Fitz-Herbert Osmaston, Humphrey Oldfield, Sydney Gaitskell and Gerald Noel Anstice Harris. Dated 1st September. Captain John Brough, M V O, to be Major by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883. Dated 1st September The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885:—Stephen Charles Wace, George Rutledge, and Christopher Martin Durrant. Dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885: Charles Frederic Jerram, Arthur Kelly Evans, Ernest George Cheesman, Harold Frank Pemberton Rees, Robert Sinclair, Charles Erskine Risk, Godfrey Barker, Reginald Edward George Burton, Alan Lydiat Darst, Herbert Reginald Brewer, Charles Edward Campbell Eagles, Edward Allen Smeathman Haston, Alfred Davis Welch, and Arthur Meade Moore Shewell. Dated 1st September.

Admiralty, 4th September.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 28th November, 1887—

Lieutenant Bernard Long has, this day been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 5th September.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 2nd August, 1912, the date of retirement of Lieutenant Douglas Agnew should be 1st August, 1912, and not as therein stated.

Sub-Lieutenant John Mitchel M'Clellan Crosbie has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th August.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Frank Austin has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 12th October, 1911.

War Office, 6th September.

Regular Forces

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Henry L. Gardiner, from the Half-pay List, to be an Officer in charge of Records, vice Colonel (temporay Brigadier-General) C P Triscott, C B D S O. Dated 2nd September.

The date of appointment of Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Hugh P Hickman to command the Cape of Good Hope District is 6th June, 1912, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 19th July.

Captain the Honourable James Boyle, The Royal Scots Fusiliers to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H. L Smith-Dorrien, K C B, D S O, Aide-de-Camp General to The King and Commanding in Chief, Southern Command, vice Captain L W Le M Carey, The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, and to be seconded. Dated 1st September.

Establishments.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Ernest T. Hynes, from the South Staffordshire Regiment to be Quartermaster vice Honorary Major C Organ, M V O. Dated 1st September.

Discharge Depot, Colonel Capel M. Brunker, D. S.O., from a Brigade Commander, Territorial Force, to be Commandant, vice Colonel J. G. Panton, C.M. G. Dated 27th August.

Cavalry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Edward A. Jones resigns his commission. Dated 7th September.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers. Captain Lord Frederick T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 7th September.

Captain Richard S. Chadwick is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 7th September.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of 13th August:

Sergjeant-Major Robert Edward Bird to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 6th August.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant John E Tennant to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th August.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold C. C. de la Poer is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th August.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Cyril Pope, from 4th Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th October, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 7th September.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Arthur H. Spooner to be Adjutant. Dated 13th July.

Supernumerary Captain Olivier H. North is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th July.

Second Lieutenant Hugh W. Sayers to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th May.

The East Surrey Regiment. The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Leslie Murray. Dated 12th August, 1912.

Martin J. Minogue. Dated 17th August.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant James Fairlie, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 6th September.

General Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. George Milner Ormrod to be Captain. Dated 7th September.

Infantry.

Claude Hamerton Rowe, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 7th September.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs' Report

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Tockersey Payne and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Badruddin Syed Mahiyuddin vs Ahmed Alibhai Jeh M and S.

Long Causes.

1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P

925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

702-09 Jodah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandes alias Janardhan Bhimji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hussenally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum, Payne & Co.

852-12 Madh K and C Mulji Bros vs Madhowdas Umersey Jam R and D.

853-12 Malvi H M and R Bharilal Jankidas vs Prajji Valabhdas Madh K and C.

55-12 In Person Messrs Tarachand Sitaram vs Ramchn Sitaram Malvi H M and R.

235-8505-12 Madhavdas Morarji vs Dattatraya Balwant Raghavaya B and N.

567-12 Raghavaya D and N Dhondurain Narayen vs Narayen Kashinath and others Sme B and Co

520-12 Payne and Co R C R Cama vs The Gordhandas Yallubhdas and others Motichand and D.

551-12 Patel and E Lolat-am Kundanmal vs Naginidas R Shroff Mulji and K

609-12 Pest R K and Co Indurmall Kundermall vs N R Shroff Mulji Y K

603-12 G B Mehta Heptoola Ismailji vs B N Lang Bick M R and Co

602-12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs The Honble the Advocate General of Bombay Sutnis and G and Dik D and S.

606-12 Payne and Co Bai Rabiabai vs Ebrahim Esmail Mat J and M.

616-12 Patell and E C R Painter [vs D P Todiwala Chit and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Causes.

837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K Part heard.

876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulom vs Abdulkool Baloo Payne Co

351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D

913-11 Caetain and V Rooji Lalji and Co vs Dharsey Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D

332-11 Mirza and Manishaker K and G vs Sheriarji Hormasji Mistri and others S R Mehta

647-10 Payne and Co Cplidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G

122-12 Mulla and M P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhicoo Cap and V.

228-12 Jeh M and S Limjiboy Motiboy and other vs Chimanlal Mouiram Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotam Samji Moti and D.

346-12 Chiu M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

320-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain N R Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain H S Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal, (27th Augus), with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Den of Crombie, 3,128 tons, Captain A Jarvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Polworth, 3,137 tons, Captain D Cameron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T L Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Karachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A Christiansen, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Alavi, 2,314 tons, Captain, T L Grey, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 751 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lingo, 958 tons, Captain G R Elton, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons Captain J Salvesin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 20.

Abana .....2709 Routledge...W & A Graham & Co
Australind.....3526 Hunter ...T Morrison and Co
Alcoudy .....2694 Watts.....M M & Co
Arcadia .....3514 Barcham ...London ...P & O Co
Braziliana.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Banc .....3794 Poter .....P & O Co
Baron Polworth...3137 Cameron.....
Canadian Transport .....2653 Ballantine ...T Jewandas
Den of Crombie...3128 Jarvis .....
Edith .....1815 Beeching...J Mackintosh & Co
Egypt.....4207 Summers.....P & O Co
Gedding Court .....2495 Gleghorn .....A Yule & Co
Gallia .....655 Suleman..... N F...N F.....
J M & Co.
Gymeric.....2593 Cusmck.....B N Lang
Kola .....510 Elton.....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Brewig .....Arab Steamers Ld
Rockpool.....2307 Owen.....T M & Co
Strathleven.....2845 Brown.....W and A G and Co
Umgeni .....1666 Hagger.....W & A Graham & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Robertson .....Antwerp.....
W & A G & Co
Wardha ... .2552 Walsh...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2791	Chilton	...	Hull	24-9
					J Finlay & Co
C&R Assaye	4339	Cockman			P & O Co
D&E Welsh Prince	3218	Hodson		Dunkirk	
					J Mackintosh & Co
F Strathgarry.	2840	Neill		Baltimore	29-9
					R Willis
G Heim	758	Sorisen		Bangkok	
					F F Campbell & Co
H Somali	1615	Kosh		Durban	21-9
					A strandes & Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen		Kobe	21-9
					N. Y. Kaisha
N Thistletor	2383	Beanchant		D'kirk	
					R A Willis
P Torsdal	2299	Oilsen	Garston	22-9	T M & Co

VIC TOBIA DOCK.

1 Khosrou	2410	Hannah			Bo S N Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird			L'pool
					W & A G & Co
3 Kandefels	3605	Wittenburg	P'delphia	22-9	
					W & A G & Co
4 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-10	
					A S N Co
5 Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	Port Said	30-9	
					W & A G & Co.
7 Ostmark	2705	Peter	Hamburg	28-9	
					H. W. P. D.
Kaveri	533	Mahomed	Bhownagar	21-9	
					Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosen	M'lore	10 9	Bo S N Co
					30 ton crane.
Dredger Kalu	401	Walker	Repairing		Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Umzumbi	Robertson	Natal, Aug 27
	Baron Polworth	Cameron	Calcutta, Sept 10
	Den of Crombie	Jarvis	Calcutta, Sept 9
	Egypt	Summers	London, Aug 20
	Selstan	Forbes	M'brough, Aug 1
	Hild	Salvisen	Bangkok, Aug 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Linga	Elton	Karachi
	Alavi	Grey	Jeddah
	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta

The steamer Kawachi Maru, Captain Christiansen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Umzumbi for Antwerp, &c.
" Vindobona for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 19th Sept.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived in London, on the afternoon of the 18th Sept.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the evening of the 19th Sept.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—25 bales wool, W A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 32 bales wool, H Mehta and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kandelfels s—12 cwts cubbs, M Jafferbhoy; 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Umzumbi s—4,300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s—1,420 cwts barley, Ralli Bros
Silkworth Hall s—400 cwts turmeric bulbs, M Jafferbhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—201 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 7,641 cwts linseed, and 800 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,600 cwts myrabolloms, P Mathuradas and Co; 5,500 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales cotton, and 288 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 789 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 6,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 3860 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 660 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 cwts gum, and 56 1-2 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 287 1-2 cwts olibanum, P Jathabhoy; 413 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—[illegible] bales cotton, N Rajarow and Co; 1,001 cwt; aseed C Beggiana and Co; 12 bales cotton Walter, Padri and Co; 500 bales cotton G, Dasss and Co.

Cleopatra s—148 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—30 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 105 cwts dry fruit V Velji; 200 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws M J Jeynabhoy and Co; 2 1-4 cwt ivory K Ramlal 330 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist Fata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist the M B Kaisha; 15 chests opium J Samirmal 15 chests opium S Jakison; 225 bales, E D Sassoon and Co 150 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 21st Sept., 1912.

WHY, AND WHY NOT?

WE are all of us sceptics, more or less, in the old meaning of the word sceptic which denotes an enquirer. We are disposed to give every new proposition a fair hearing, and to make our rule of life sufficiently elastic to allow for the expansion which is necessitated by the advance of science. Every year is marked by new discoveries and inventions, or by developments of already existing arts, so that we are constantly being called upon to reverse or to modify the old accepted theories. We cannot afford to be too conservative, if we wish to keep up with the rapid march of progress. Unless we are willing to be left behind, we must sacrifice the comfortable mental dependence which unquestioning faith induces. No doubt the easier attitude for the human mind and soul is the attitude of obedient submission. Implicit faith in a person, a doctrine, or a theory surrounds us with a peaceful air of finality, and gives a promise of harbourage from the discomfort and worry of perpetual change of idea, from the restlessness of a frequently altered allegiance. It is, however, to be feared that pulpit utterances, scientific teaching, and the prescriptions of philosophers have so filled us with the spirit of compromise, that we have almost lost the virtue of trustfulness. Tradition, too, has lost much of its force. It does not bind us to ancient usage as once it did, and though we may regret for many reasons that its power has been lessened, we cannot but recognize that it is one of the greatest impediments to progress. Unquestioning adherence to tradition leaves no scope for the innovator. Those who bow to it look askance at originality, and their minds are apt to degenerate into stagnant and starving pauperism of thought and idea. Its most destructive activities are shown in its attempted suppression of that invaluable monosyllable "Why?"

If we are fully satisfied with the ethics, the mode of living, the knowledge, and the intellectual limits of our own or former times, we shall not be troubled with a burning desire to elucidate the various problems which perplex humanity. A contented mind is an unenquiring mind; it knows no audacity of flight, no rebellious independence, it can never share the splendid enthusiasm of the truth-seeker. What a poor place the world would have been if nobody had ever said "Why?" We should never have emerged from the primal darkness of uncivilization. We should never have groped for a religion, we should never have made a single discovery or perfected a single invention. If Harvey, Stephenson, or Franklin had felt no curiosity concerning certain every-day manifestations of the forces of nature, the vascular system, the possibilities of steam, and the identity of lightning and electricity might long have remained undiscovered. If the ancient astronomers had accepted without question the orthodox version of man's place in the universe, we might still imagine ourselves to be the inhabitants of a planet which was the centre of the cosmos. Once the heresy which preached the relative insignificance of the earth became common, a way was opened for the development of a science which had hitherto been cramped within the narrow confines of ecclesiastical dogma. Scientists have, with equal firmness, asserted authoritative doctrines in an arrogant manner. There was a time when it was generally believed that light and heat could not be diffused without waste or diminution. Monsieur Curie and his wife refused to accept this dictum as final, and their researches culminated in the discovery of radium, that wonderful substance which possesses the almost miraculous property of perpetually burning without being consumed.

Not less momentous than the query "Why?" is the more ambitious demand "Why not?" A study of cause and effect may lead to important discoveries, and to wonderful inventions, but without a bolder imaginative flight many of the almost incredible wonders of the age would never have come into being. Edison had many such inspirations, "Why not make a machine that can talk?" and the thing was completed almost as speedily as if it had been a magic object materialized by the wave of a wizard's wand. Not only by such latter-day magicians are wonders being produced, in the humbler domain of industrialism some new labour-saving device, some intricate contrivance for economizing human effort is constantly being perfected. "Why not do it by machine instead of by hand?" In factory and in field, in the workroom and in the home all over the civilized world, millions of machines, each one a triumph of ingenuity send forth an answer to this question. Fortunately for us, the enquiring voice is no longer in danger of being summarily stilled. Our wonder-working achievements are not looked upon as impious assumptions of powers too great for the use of mere mortals. The heterodoxy, religious and scientific, which has been so much deplored, has at least resulted in immediate and practical benefits possessing an undenial efficacy. The sum of human suffering has been considerably lessened; the world's prosperity has been increased; knowledge has been brought within the reach of all. The consideration of these gains should suffice to convince us that hard-and-fast opinions and beliefs constitute the supreme unwisdom, and that there are many rewards for those who possess an open mind and a healthy curiosity. Now that the world's musery days are over, it need no longer dread the tiresome injunction which vexed its inquisitive childhood, for science, religion philosophy, and all the great factors of systematized knowledge, have agreed to banish for ever that senseless reproof—"Don't ask questions."

THE ULSTER COVENANT.

THE elaborate preparations which are being made to rally Ulstermen round the Covenant which is to be entered into on Sunday week must not be regarded as merely spectacular. Of course, if such a contention is made, it must be agreed that the Covenant can be signed without the pomp and circumstance of a demonstration; further, that the cause against Home Rule is so true and just that Ulstermen may be trusted to observe the Covenant as a matter of honour and without adopting the formality of writing their names. But as against this, there is certainly the necessity for attracting the attention of the electors in the other three countries in the Union, and of emphasizing how strong and uncompromising is the Ulster attitude against Home Rule. And it is in this that the importance of the demonstration lies. Liberals need not imagine for a moment that the Unionist leaders have any idea of cutting their own throats, so to speak, as they would certainly do if they incited to rebellion and to active resistance of the law. As Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the other day, when he replied to Mr. Churchill's ridiculous message to the Dundee electors, there never has been any intention to lead a force on to the field, or to advocate a policy of violence. The stories of an armed rising, of the seizure of the Belfast Post Office, which have been made so much of in Liberal circles, were merely designed to prejudice open-minded people against the Ulstermen's case. As a matter of fact, the Covenant of Ulster will pledge its signatories only to an attitude of passive resistance. The actual terms of the Covenant will be settled on Monday, and proclaimed throughout the province, but it is understood that the pledge will be, if a Home Rule Bill becomes law, not to acknowledge the parliament in Dublin not to obey its laws, and not to pay taxes to it.

It is doubtful, perhaps, as we pointed out the other day, whether conditions can ever arise in which it is right to set at defiance the laws of a country, and whether Unionists like it or not, when people pledge themselves "not to acknowledge the parliament and not to obey its laws" it is defiance of a pronounced character. But we also referred, as a case in point, to the resistance which Liberal Nonconformists in England offered to the Education Act of 1902. In that instance passive resistance was persisted in for years, and the ground taken was religion and conscience. The real wonder at the moment is that those saintly persons who would not pay a school-rate, because the village parson was believed to be given undue advantages in the schools, do not now realize that they are in a cleft stick. Surely, assuming that passive resistance may be regarded as a peaceful measure of defiance, it is not more wrong to practise it against Home Rule than to bolster up an educational quibble, and those who advocate the one are not more culpable than those who championed the other. We cannot grasp the point of view which would differentiate between the two positions and until we can do so may be permitted to regard the inconsistencies of English Liberalism with the only possible feeling which they must create in the minds of all honest men.

THE BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

IN spite of their rather tame conclusion, this year's British Manœuvres must have been some of the most interesting, in which the Army has ever participated. They have been marked by two very notable features, the important work which has been entrusted to the Territorials, and the remarkable discussion which has been aroused by the work of the Royal Flying Corps. We are very pleased to note the former, and it would have been a good thing if a similar step had been taken some years ago. Nothing could more effectively stimulate interest in the Territorial Force, or induce diligence in their duties among the men, who compose its ranks, than official encouragement of this kind. Let the people only see that the authorities have confidence in the Territorial Force, let the men see that the authorities take them seriously, and are willing to entrust to them work which is of importance, and we believe the force will receive a fillip, which it very badly needs. It is, perhaps, a little unfortunate that there was no opportunity for the Territorials to show how much they are worth in a big general engagement, but even as it is, they have done good work during the preliminary exercises, and the opportunity for a severer test will doubtless come again. Turning to the second feature, we have been supplied with remarkably conflicting reports regarding the uses of which aircraft have proved themselves capable. They are evidently not, on Sir Douglas Haig's report, infallible scouts, but it is clear from the performance of the airship "Gamma" that as actual fighting units they can be a considerable asset to an army. At the same time their performances in scouting, while they may have been deprecated, have evidently been of high value, and the use of aircraft will undoubtedly add to the difficulties of military science. The controversy, however, that has been aroused by the incidents at these manœuvres, indicates more clearly than anything, which has recently occurred, that much more experience is needed before the military value of aircraft can be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

WOMEN AND THE DOMINIONS.

A FEMALE enterprise of great interest is about to be started in England, and as its aims directly affect colonial life, and we might almost add European life in India, it will be watched all over the British Empire with some closeness. The scheme is the Women's Co-operative Farm, which is to be established in Sussex, an enterprise, which has been started entirely, and will be conducted entirely, by women. The necessary capital of £10,000 has been subscribed almost solely by women, and work which on the farm is to include the tending of stock, the growing of ordinary agricultural stock as well as fruit, vegetable and flower-growing. The promoters are very outspoken in the reasons they give for launching out on this scheme. "We feel so strongly," they say, "that emigration is not the solution of the present social difficulties, that we are anxious to start a 'home colony' to prove that there are splendid opportunities at home for making farming in all its branches pay, and for giving congenial occupation on a self-supporting basis to a large number of women." "Why," they conclude, "should women be urged to go abroad and suffer the hardships and isolation, which are so often their lot in a new country, when this might be so easily avoided?" So far as the former portion of this is concerned no exception can be taken to it, but a deliberate attempt to restrict the already too limited emigration to the colonies of women should be discouraged. Women are needed in new lands for the labour which they perform in their homes as well as for their society and companionship, and by seeking to induce a large number of their sex to abandon any ideas of a life abroad, the founders of this movement are taking up a propaganda which is distinctly unpatriotic.

MAJOR CLIVE WIGRAM has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsoby as equerry-in-waiting to the King.

H. H. MAHARAJAH of Baroda and party arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon and proceeded to "Oakover," where he is staying.

Mr. H. S. LAWRENCE I. C. S. has been appointed acting Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, in place of Mr. C. A. Beyts.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," were:—His Highness the Thakore of Limbdi and Sir H. and Lady Mookerji, Sir H. Burt, and the Bishop of Madras.

THE Indian papers think that the replies given at the Council meeting at Simla are "eminently unsatisfactory and the information given megre and scanty." The papers urge an open enquiry regarding the alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Andamans.

Mr. E. Cardew, a son of the Hon'ble Mr A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., C.S.I., and Mrs. Cardew has been selected as a Probationer for the Egyptian Civil Service and will join after passing a test in Arabic. The selection for Egypt, we may mention, is made from among men who have got a Blue at College and are recommended on grounds of character by their Dons, so that Mr. Cardew, who was at Balliol, is to be congratulated on his success. Though the salaries paid to Civilians in Egypt are not so high as those paid to their *confreres* in India, there are compensating advantages, including a better climate and closer propinquity to England.

Head-constable Bhupati Churan Bhattacharjee, attached to the Summons Department of the Calcutta Police Court was placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police on a charge of cheating the Star Theatre, in Cornwallis Street. It is alleged that last Saturday night Bhuttacharjee, with the assistance of a proof-reader of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, tendered a letter purporting to have been addressed by Mr. R. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to the Manager of the above Theatre, asking him to provide the bearer and his friend with two complimentary tickets for the stalls for that night's performance. The Manager, however, had his suspicion aroused as to the genuineness of the letter, and forwarded the letter, supposed to have been signed by Mr. Clarke, to the Burtolla police, when the fraud was detected.

THE Government of India have decided to take up the question of sanitation of pilgrim centres such as Puri and Hardwar, where Hindus and Mahomedans collect for worship or pilgrimage. Ports such as Bombay and Karachi, where pilgrims collect for the Haj will also be dealt with. A commission of enquiry will be formed, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India being President. There will be associated with him in each province the provincial Sanitary Commissioner, a member of the Civil Service, an Indian non-official and a member of the railway staff concerned with pilgrim traffic. Questions of water supply, housing, sanitary surroundings and means of travel will be fully examined and a report furnished to the Government of India. The matter is one that has long pressed for inquiry, as pilgrims frequently suffer in health and arrangements for their proper accommodation are very defective.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

IF the rumour that Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, is to succeed Sir George Clarke be true, it will, I suppose, be the first time that Bombay has had a Governor of Cabinet rank. I imagine that the same thing would have been said of Madras until Lord Pentland's appointment. What is more, only two Viceroys in the past fifty years or so have been ex-Cabinet Ministers. The exceptions are of course, Lord Dufferin and Lord Ripon, though if I remember correctly, the former did not occupy that position very long. Lord Northbrook had not held a seat in any Cabinet, when he was chosen for the most exalted position under the Crown barring the Premiership, nor Lord Lansdowne. Similarly Lord Elgin's brief and abruptly terminated career as a member of the Cabinet not begin until after his return from India. Lord Curzon, "the noblest Roman of them all," is still without any Cabinet experience whatever. Lord Lytton was not in the way of becoming a Cabinet Minister and at the termination of his Viceroyalty, or rather when his friends again obtained power, returned to his first love—diplomacy. It is assumed that if Mr. Buxton goes to Bombay, the vacancy in the Cabinet will be filled by Mr. Masterman; and it will, of course, be insinuated by the cynics that the arrangement has been made (if it be made) primarily in the interests of the lucky and astute Secretary to the Treasury. Though a capable and tactful administrator, Mr. Buxton has not the *vim* of Mr. Masterman, who will be an acquisition to the Cabinet, if we are really in for a raging, tearing agitation against our land laws. This is a question, one which Mr. Masterman has concentrated since the days when he was a writer on the *Daily News* without, I imagine, any expectations that within so short a time he would be an influential Minister of the Crown with his foot on the threshold of the Cabinet. Mr. Buxton would make an admirable and, I venture to think, sympathetic and popular Governor. They say he is not a young man. Nor is he, but he is not older than Sir George Clarke was when he was appointed, and certainly nobody could say that His Excellency has been "too old for his job."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Dundee meeting of the Association so far has been a big success—the attendance is far above the average and the presidential address is interesting, though it is absurd to rank it, as some writers in the Press have done, with the most important of any previous deliverances of the same kind, and the discourses of the sectional presidents have not been out of the ordinary. It is very clear from the comments on Professor Schafer's interesting and stimulating speculations that the writings of Bergson, to mention only one writer who has grappled with the profoundly attractive problem of the origin and nature of life, are not so well known in Fleet Street as one would have expected them to be. *A propos* here is what that eminent scientific man, Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, says about Professor Schafer's address. "The vision" is 30 or 40 years old. It is all in Huxley's and my own writings, and there is nothing startling in it." It had never been doubted, said Sir Edwin, that living matter, being a chemical compound, whose elements were perfectly well known and understood, would, when the chemist succeeded in building it up, exhibit the usual phenomena associated with life. "Are the chemists likely to succeed in building up the life?" he was asked. "Probably they will—at no distant future—though it is not certain," was the reply. "And when they have succeeded, what will be the practical value?" "Nothing. It will prove to ordinary people that the thing that has been believed by scientists to be a fact is so." Just so! But the young lions of the Yellow Press should not be so disdainful of everything mid-Victorian.

Having in the earlier part of his address dealt with life at its beginning, Professor Schafer, in conclusion, discussed some aspects of the ending of life, or what we think is the ending of life speaking from an earthly point of view. The modern applications of the principles of preventive medicine and hygiene are, he reminded us, no doubt operating to lengthen the average life.

But even if—a pretty large "if"—the ravages of disease could be wholly eliminated. the fixed cells of our body must eventually grow old and ultimately cease to function. Were we all certain of a quiet passing, were we sure that there would be "no moaning of the bar when we go out to see" we could anticipate the coming of death after a ripe old age without apprehension. "And," the learned President added, "if ever the time shall arrive when man will have learned to regard this change as a simple physiological process, as natural as the oncoming of sleep, the approach of the fatal shears will be as generally welcomed as it is now abhorred. Such a day is still distant. We can hardly say that its dawning is visible. Let us at least hope that, in the manner depicted by Durer in his well-known etching, the sunshine which science irradiates may eventually put to flight the melancholy, which hovers batlike over the termination of our lives, and which even the anticipation of a future happier existence has not hitherto succeeded in dispersing." Of the address of the sectional presidents that of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell is not likely to be the least acceptable to you in India, concerned as it was with the dangers, which threaten the fauna of the world and the measures required for its preservation. India, he said, contained the richest, the most varied and from many points of view the most interesting part of the Asiatic fauna. For what he says about the devastation wrought in this "wonderful mammalian fauna," I must refer your readers to the address itself. Suffice it to say that Dr. Chalmers Mitchell holds that the only thing to be done is to establish in India as well as in the other characteristic faunistic areas reservations. which shall not be "merely temporary recuperating grounds for harassed game, but absolute sanctuaries."

THE TABRIZ ATROCITIES.

Mr. George Douglas Turner, who must be personally known to some of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* and by name to many more, contributes to the *Manchester Guardian* a long article on the above events, which gives furiously to think. Mr. Turner recently arrived in England from Tabriz, where he made what seems to have been a thoroughly searching inquiry into what occurred in that city last December when, as the Manchester journal puts it, after the Russian troops had crushed the Persian Fidais or Constitutionalist volunteers and introduced the Governor the reactionary Samad Khan, the leading Nationalists were shot or hung or otherwise put to death, and some of them barbarously mutilated." The article embodies in a lucid form the results of Mr. Turner's investigations. Mr. Turner is connected with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in India, his head-quarters being at Lahore. It was owing to his association with the institution referred to that the opportunity of visiting Tabriz came to him. It was while at Tiflis on his way back from Hamadan, where he had been attending a missionary conference as the representative of the International Y. M. C. A. that it was suggested to him that before he came back to this country he should visit Tabriz. It is, he declares, established beyond a doubt that the so-called Persian "attack," which was the pretext for the horrible deeds that followed was only in reality a resistance. Consequently, "all blame must attach to the Russians, not only for the slaughter of hundreds of Persian Fidais and the disgraceful executions which followed, but also for the massacre of innocent persons and their own heavy losses." On the evidence of an eye-witness he describes the heroism, with which two of the unfortunates who were cruelly done to death met their sad fate. "They walked bravely to the scaffold, where their eyes were not bandaged, nor their hands and feet tied. Some leaped from the stools themselves, others spat in the faces of the Russians and others used their last breath in declaring their unquestionable right to desire a Constitution. The executions were carried out in the most barbarous manner, *and some of those hung lived for at least fifteen minutes after being hauled up.*" The italics are mine. In the case of the hanging of the Sikat-ul-Islam, "a man of very unusual ability, of great personal charm, and singularly broad-minded," the Persian servants employed as executioners refused, Mr. Turner tells us to do their work "until they were brutally beaten by Russian officers with their knouts." Mr Turner purchased in the Tabriz bazaar a number of photographs of the atrocities, which he has been kind enough to show me. I never saw anything more horrible; indeed, some of them were so revolting that I declined to look at the rest. A number of the photographs had previously reached Professor Browne, of Cambridge, and doubts have been cast on their authenticity. So far as I could observe—I do not profess to be an expert—the photographs in Mr. Turner's possession do not seem to have been faked, though I thought that in one case the Russian soldiers standing in front of the scaffold looked more cheerful than I should have thought it possible for any ordinary human being to look in the circumstances. Mr. Turner has no doubt about the genuineness of the pictures, but he was unable to ascertain from the Tabriz shopkeeper who took them. "It is," says Mr. Turner "quite apparent, however, that some at least were taken by a professional photographer for the Russian soldiers, who appear with their victims, posing for their pictures, and I am told that these they sent to their friends at home." Mr. Turner is, I understand, starting for India this week.

KEEPING THEATRES OPEN ON SUNDAYS

The theatrical profession is considerably perturbed by the movement in favour of opening theatres on Sunday. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the O. P. Club on Sunday night at the Hotel Cecil, and the opponents of the proposal seem to have had the best of the argument, though as is usual at these gatherings no vote was taken. Mr. Cecil Raleigh, who led off, urged that on Sunday every sane and decent form of entertainment should be free. The agitation is said to have been originated by the proprietor of a big music-hall in the West End. More than one of the O. P. speakers boldly suggested that the agitation has arisen out of the jealousy of the music-halls at the roaring trade done on Sundays by the picture palaces, which, by the way, are becoming almost as plentiful as "public houses." Mrs. Langtry, who presided, is one of the antis. She does not, although of ecclesiastical stock, object on Sabbatarian grounds; indeed, none of the speakers appear to have done so, but she dislikes the idea of depriving performers of their day of rest. I thought that theatres had rather more "rest" than they want; but that is by the way. To return to Mrs. Langtry. She believes it desirable and right that amusement should be provided for the masses on Sunday (Mr. Raleigh's friends, I am afraid, are not thinking so much of the masses as of their own special clientele), but let that be done with the least labour possible. As she pointed out museums and cinema shows entertain thousands with a small staff. The Variety Artistes Federation have convened a meeting, at which a demand is to be made for "the entire abolition of the Sunday opening of all places of public amusement." The Artistes' Federation would have done better ot confine themselves to the theatres and the halls, but no doubt their position is a delicate one, and they have, I suppose, to refrain from antagonising their dog-in-the-manger employers The actors and actresses are to meet at His Majesty's under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Tree to express their hostility to the scheme, and although the general public has not yet joined in the controversy, there is no reason to think that any very large number of people except perhaps in London and among certain sections of the community want seven-day theatrical performances.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Halloo! The *Times' Literary Supplement* introduces us to a brand new-word or a word that is at any rate new to me—essayette! Lady Sibyl Grant (Lord Rosebery's elder daughter) has, we are told, written a little volume of "humorous essayettes" on such subjects as gardening, shops, relations and the like which will be published in the autumn under the title of "Samphire." I suppose the new word will pass muster. We have "novelette," "leaderette" and alas! "suffragette." Why not essayette? I am glad that Lady Sybil finds the subject of her relations humorous. Some people find their relations anything but a joke, and agree with the Italian proverb, (one true friend is better than a hundred relations).

Among the other forthcoming works in which readers of the *Bombay Gazette* may be interested are "Further Reminiscences of H. M. Hyndman" (his previous book stopped at 1889). The Little World of an Indian District Officer by R. Carstairs, I.C.S., retired, (Bengal). "The Life, of the Elephant," by Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot, illustrated by his daughter, and "Picturesque Nepal" written and illustrated by Percy Brown, of the Indian Educational Service.

Sir Dorab and Lady Tata will shortly leave London for Paris and Baden-Baden. I understand that it is their intention to remain in Europe until January.

THE Bishop of Oxford has issued to members of his diocesan conference a letter advocating the division of the present diocese in to three separate dioceses, with limits coinciding practically with the county boundaries of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Auckinghamshire, and with Oxford Reading, and Aylesbury, respectively as sees. He estimates that the scheme would cost about £90,000. The bishop refers to the proposed division of the diocese in the September number of the "Oxford Diocesan Magazine." He says that he has received this month two promises of assistance—"one of £100 and one of £1,000 if the threefold division of the diocese is undertaken, or £1,000 if it were decided only to form Buckinghamshire into a separate diocese."

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

BRITAIN NEEDS FREE HAND IN THE SOUTH.

Significance of M. Sazonoff's London Visit.

AMPLIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The *Times* to-day, assuming that M. Sazonoff's visit to England is mainly connected with Persia, insists that freedom of action similar to that exercised by Russia in the North will become essential to us in the South.

This paper says that the frank and friendly exchange of views should result in a much more precise definition of the policy of the two Powers in Persia.

"If the whole fabric of Persian sovereignty is not to collapse," says the *Times*, each must assume more direct responsibility than hitherto for the administration of the northern and southern provinces. This means the revision or amplification of the Anglo-Russian Convention. The difficulties in the way are not insurmountable, if the two Governments are prepared, as in 1907, to subordinate contentious questions of secondary importance to the larger interests of the Powers in common.

THE ULSTER COVENANT.

Pledge of Passive Resistence to Dublin Parliament.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Sir Edward Carson will announce in Belfast, the terms of the Covenant as follows:—

"Convinced in conscience that Home Rule would be disastrous to the national well-being of Ulster, and the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive to our citizenship and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, the undersigned men of Ulster, loyal subjects of His Majesty, humbly relying on God, whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, pledge ourselves to solemn covenant that throughout this time of threatened calamity we will stand by one another, defending for ourselves and our children the cherished position of equal citizenship of the United Kingdom, and using all means necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up Home Rule in Ireland.

"In the event of such Parliament being forced upon us, we solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority, surely confident that God will defend the right.

"Hereto we subscribe our names, and declare we have not already signed the Covenant."

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Sir Edward Carson, addressing a crowd of 20,000 persons at Lisburn, yesterday, read the Covenant and said he hoped it would form the basis of the organised resistance on which Unionists might have to decide, if the Government continued its fatuous and nefarious policy.

He and his associates would hesitate at nothing in defence of Ireland. The members of the Unionist Club, armed with dummy rifles, presented arms on Sir Edward's arrival, while members of another club were dressed in khaki uniform.

THE BALKANS.

Vigorous Action against the Malissori.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 20.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council to-day discussed the Malissori rising. Ten battalions are proceeding to Scutari. The fighting in the past three days has resulted in Turkish casualties of 25 killed and 65 wounded. The Malissori had 111 killed and 97 wounded, while many of them were taken prisoners.

RUSSIAN NAVY.

New Battleships and Extension of Dockyards.

PETERSBURG, SEPT. 20.

It has been decided to spend a million sterling for the purpose of extending dockyards to enable the authorities to cope with the new naval programme.

The naval expenditure for 1913 is fixed at twenty-three millions, of which amount 6·9 will be for new construction, 1·8 for the continuation of four battle ships now constructing, while further 2·8 will be devoted to vessels now being constructed for service in the Black Sea.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

TOKYO, SEPT. 19.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite went in procession to the Palace to-day to bid farewell to Their Majesties, with whom they lunched.

The Emperor met the distinguished group in person at the entrance to the Palace.

Prince Arthur proceeds to-night to Tatsuno and will shoot at the Tenrin Rapids. Thence His Royal Highness leaves for Kyoto.

EMULATORS OF NOGI.

Several suicides have followed the example set by General Nogi. The police have stopped others.

BRITISH FLEET FETED.

COPENHAGEN, SEP. 20.

The British squadron, recently at Christiania has arrived here, and is much feted. A sensation was caused by the visit of the German airship, "Hansa," commanded by Count Zeppelin, from Hamburg. The airship did not fly over the squadron.

By request of the Danish authorities it landed for half an hour, and then returned to Hamburg.

BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

King George and Training of the Troops.

AVIATORY CONTROVERSY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

On the conclusion of the manœuvres to-day, the King inspected the troops and expressed his conviction that their training was conducted on the soundest lines. His Majesty subsequently attended a conference of officers, at which the plans of the opposing generals were criticised.

REMARKABLE AERIAL PERFORMANCE

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The King, this morning, made a final tour of the bivouacs, returning in time for a conference with Sir John French and other generals at Trinity College, at which the outcome of the manœuvres was discussed.

The airship "Gamma" was out the whole of last night. She correctly located every bivouac of both armies and dropped "fire-balls." The night was moonless, and practically no stars were visible. The "Gamma" herself was practically invisible, her engines alone vaguely indicating her whereabouts. In the morning she proceeded direct to Aldershot.

Aviation officers are delighted at the feat.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Officers present at the manœuvres ridicule the suggestion that the aeroplanes were the cause of the stalemate.

An interesting point elicited at the conference of the Generals was the admission of Lieut-General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the invaders, that his aeroplanes were unable to locate a whole division of twelve thousand men with ten horses, whose march Sir James Grierson, the defending general, starting in the darkness concealed, by hugging hedgerows and woods. When the sound of an aeroplane was heard, the men sought cover. Nevertheless it is agreed that the new arm is most valuable owing to the extent, speed and accuracy of reports. The Territorial cyclists and motor-cyclists were also most useful.

Aviation experts forecast the more extensive use of cavalry and horse artillery as the result of the speeding up of movements, due to aircraft.

GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Rear-Admiral Brock has been appointed Admiral-Superintendent of Gibraltar, in succession to Rear-Admiral Pelham.

A WATERSPOUT.

Remarkable Sight off the Chittagong Coast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, SEPT. 20.

Yesterday a water-spout was witnessed from the top of Fairy Hill, from the court compound which commands a wide view southward.

A slender rope like a tube of dark vapour began to drop downward, gathered form and grew thick till it touched the horizon in a large column. The base looked vapoury and a large thick exhalation seemed to rise up on all sides of the column which curved a little in the middle and the whole phenomenon moved eastward.

A slender tunnel, glistening like water, appeared throughout the length of the long tube, which looked like an elephant trunk. Two or three other thinner spouts appeared like ropes thrown out from a balloon but soon disappeared. The large column lasted for almost a quarter of an hour and varied in shape, growing alternately thick and thin, and at last gradually merged in the thick clouds above.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Referring to the Bill for the protection of minor girls, introduced into the Supreme Council by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy, the *Bengalee* thinks that Mr. Dadabhoy has made out a very strong case in favour of the Bill, and says, it is inconceivable that any section of the educated community in India will take up any attitude towards the Bill except that of emphatic support.

The *Statesman* congratulates the hon. member upon the courage which has led him to undertake a task so long neglected by the Government of India. The paper hopes that the law will be so strengthened that the vile trade in girls may be finally stamped out.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

The *Madras Mail* hears from Natal that the next batch of returning Indian emigrants is not likely to leave the colony till November next. The correspondent does not explain the cause of the delay, but from what he states the *Madras Mail* imagines that it must be due to the difficulty of filling up the steamer as it seems that those Indians whose time has expired are re-indenturing freely, more especially for sugar estates on the coast.

"This does not look," says the *Madras Mail*, "as if the immigrants generally are so shamefully treated as is often alleged by some Indian publicists."

CALCUTTA DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Information reached the Alipore (Calcutta) police yesterday that a dacoity had been committed in the house of Babu Tarapadda Ghose, a jute merchant in Sikrah village, a mile from the Basirhat police station on the night of the 18th instant. A gang of dacoits numbering about twenty attacked the house at midnight. They threatened to burn the inmates with torches if they raised an alarm and decamped with considerable booty including cash and jewellery to the value of several thousands of rupees. No arrests have as yet been made. Enquiries are proceeding.

THE CHINESE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

The first and second batches of Chinese troops from Lhassa were still halted in the Chumbi Valley on Thursday.

THE COUNCILS.

Bengal Conference Proposes Reforms.

DEFECTIVE REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

The Standing Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference has submitted a lengthy representation to His Excellency the Governor suggesting alterations in the regulations affecting the representation in the Councils.

The Committee urge that the principle of representation should not be based on the interests of a particular class, or community, but on those of the people who cannot be effectively represented until the present system is replaced by popular representation. The system of commercial representation is highly deterimental. But in case it cannot, for the present, be removed the Committee suggest that the ground should be prepared for its ultimate abolition by the adoption of the system embodied by Lord Morley in his despatch, dated 27th November, 1908, which, while safeguarding any separate interests of any particular class or community, does not create any cleavage between different classes and communities in the country. This will naturally lead to gradual abolition of communal representation altogether.

Regarding the regulations, the Committee state that the last three years had sufficiently illustrated their defects. No provisions had been made for the representation of the educated and middle classes, and the Committee suggests the creation of certain general electorates both in Calcutta and outside on the basis of the payment of income-tax. The number of representatives of the landholding class, and the Mahomedans, is disproportionately large and provision should be made to prevent them from contesting constituencies other than their own special electorates.

Non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils should be replaced by either a reduction in the number of official members or by limiting European representation, which should in no case be more than three. Out of fifty seats nineteen should be filled up by nomination, and thirty-one should be thrown open to election. Regarding the representation of Bengal in the Imperial Council the Committee suggest (a) that the right of election of non-official members should be assigned to elected members of the Bengal Council; (b) property qualification for a candidate and for a voter ought to be reduced and that (c) general electorates should be allowed to elect a member paying an income-tax of Rs. 2,000 and more.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT.

A Compliment to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Mr. C. H. Bompas, president of the Improvement Trust, read a paper on City Improvement before the members of the Social Study Society this evening. He said that the Bombay and Calcutta Improvement Acts owed their origin to the attention, which the outbreak of plague, drew to the insanitary conditions of the parts of the city of Bombay, which suffered most from plague, and the people there were more business-like than in Calcutta. They passed the Act in 1898, and when the Trust was created it found schemes prepared by the commission appointed by Government and an engineer, on hand. In Bengal, they talked about their Bill for thirteen years instead of thirteen months, and when the Trust was formed, it had to form its own schemes and plan of campaign. The speaker went on to say that it was little use improving areas, if as bad or worse were growing up around. That was the difficulty with which the Bombay Trust was faced. The building laws there were so defective that new dwellings were continually being erected with every possible sanitary defect. In Calcutta the building laws were fairly adequate.

That was, however, only true of the Corporation area and not of the suburban area, where a growing population tended to settle: In the suburban municipalities, things were very bad. There was no drainage system and no adequate or suitable roads. and the Improvement Trust, was only a centralised body which could deal with greater Calcutta as a whole.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt Shaw are placed under the Bombay Government.

Lieut. Clive goes to Burma for employment in the Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. Mr Nicolls, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, retires from the service

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. B. Wagle is appointed Accountant-General, Bombay

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Truland and Captains Brough and Walker revert to military duty.

Mr Christie holds charge of the office of Engineer in Chief, Sara Bridge project, vice Mr. Gale on leave

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Burdon, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Lieut. Sureswar Sarkar, I,M.S., is promoted to be Captain.

Major Smith, 39th Horse, and Lieut. Col. Gilbert, I.M.S., retire from the service.

CHEATING A HOTEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 20.

E. Nicholson, a well-dressed European of remarkable stature, who was charged with cheating the proprietor of the St. Mark's Hotel last month, was sentenced by the District Magistrate to three months' imprisonment this afternoon. The Court remarked that the accused's conduct was dishonest not only in leaving the hotel without payments, but in travelling without a ticket when arrested.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

It has been notified that the camps of the Government of India offices will open at Delhi on the 15th of December next.

His Highness the Nizam and party left Simla this morning under the usual salutes. There was a small gathering of officials at the railway station to bid His Highness good-bye.

HOOGHLY NAVIGATION.

Trouble Expected from Bars and Shoals.

BIG CANAL SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Considerable anxiety is being caused to the Port officials by the apparent silting up of bars and shoals in the river. These shoals usually silt up about the end of November, and make navigation difficult until the spring came again. The delay caused to steamers yesterday by the lack of water leads the officials to fear that the silting up has begun at an unprecedented early, date this year, and it is feared that the bars will become very troublesome before the end of the cold weather. The present situation has revived the talk of a ship canal from Kidderpore to Diamond Harbour, an exceedingly expensive project, but one which, it is pointed out, would cut off all the dangerous sand-bars and render the port easily accessible all the year round.

THE INDIAN SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Crop reports for the week ending 14th September, state that the rainfall was substantial throughout the country, except in Rajputana and Bombay, where it was light, but the break in the monsoon in Bombay is reported to be beneficial to the crops in Guzerat. More rain is urgently wanted in some districts in Behar and Orissa. The harvesting of autumn crops and the weeding of winter paddy continue. Cattle disease is reported from Assam, Central India and parts of the United Provinces.

The weekly famine report states that relief works are in progress in Kathiawar, with 25 workers. The public health is generally good. The distribution of takavi continues. Grain stocks are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th September, in Ahmedabad, the Deccan, and the Karnatak were 12,732, and in the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath 1,736.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Replying to the Abor Expedition despatch, Lord Crewe writes :—" I desire to express the concurrence of His Majesty's Government in your acknowledgment of the able and careful conduct of the operations by Major-General H. Bower, C.B., and of the services of all ranks engaged in them."

THE INDIAN COTTON BUREAU

[COMMUNICATED.]

A somewhat remarkable movement has recently been inaugurated in London. It has been felt for a long time that very little is known in the United Kingdom as to the conditions under which the various industries of India are carried on. There is much misrepresentation there as regards one of them, the cotton industry, in particular. Accordingly it has been thought desirable that some organization should be formed in London to represent this industry, so that the conditions referred to may be explained to the public in the United Kingdom as well as to every member of Parliament, and, when necessary, may also be represented to the Secretary of State for India. As matters stand at present, the debates in Parliament on Indian matters are of the most perfunctory character. With the exception of foreign affairs, discussion is almost entirely confined to the single night on which the Indian Budget is considered. Question as to business affairs in India are frequently asked, but these are invariably answered in the customary official manner, the information conveyed being ususally the minimum that will content the questioner.

In view of these facts, certain Indian mill-owners have recently established in London the Indian Cotton Bureau, to be worked in the metropolis, but controlled from India by a committee of cotton manufacturers there. Its design is to inform public opinion in the United Kingdom, and more particularly in Parliament and the Press, upon various matters of importance, affecting the Indian cotton industry.

The following are some of the questions upon which it is desired to instruct public opinion in England:—

(a) The grossly perverse and unjustifiable levy of an excise upon cotton goods produced by manufacturers in India, which, in the name of Free Trade, maintains a measure of protection or preference in favour of manufacturers of cottan goods in Lancashire.

(b) The necessity of increased subsidies from the Imperial Government of India to Provincial Governments for the purpose of extending and improving the growth of cotton in the dependency.

(c) Keeping Parliament and the Secretary of State for India informed as to the progress of cotton cultivation in India, and as to the grants made annually for this purpose by the various provincial governments.

(d) The submission of representations on the above and cognate matters to the Secretary of State for India.

In the event of a policy of Imperial preference being adopted by the Mother Country, the Bureau would make known the views of Indian manufacturers as to the character of reciprocity they favour.

It should be understood that the Bureau will be concerned solely with what may be called the politics of business in India. It will not transact any commerical business whatsoever, nor will it exist to make profits. The undertaking, in fact, will be directed to securing for India among those responsible for its Government and also among the British public a proper conception of the conditions affecting Indian industrial problems.

Primarily established to promote the political interests of the Indian cotton trade, it is hoped in time that its operations may be extended to cover other Indian trades and industries, such as tobacco, jute, paper, glass, wool, sugar, iron, Burmah oil, etc. There are, further, certain general questions of the greatest importance to India which it is desirable to ventilate, amongst which may be mentioned the insufficient financial support accorded to Indian railways; the use in Great Britain by the India Office of surplus cash balances belonging to India, and other matters generally of vital importance, such as the assimilation of Indian Company Law to English.

Those concerned in the establishment of the Indian Cotton Bureau have taken an office at No. 12, Craven Street, Strand, London, W. C. This is situated in the most central and convenient part of London, being about one hudred yards from Charing Cross.

All Indian manufacturers, merchants or officials who are interested in these matters and who desire to assist the Bureau or to receive assistance or information from it in turn are requested to communicate with the Secretary at the above address.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Details of the Programme Published.

VISIT TO KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy has left Viceregal Lodge for Dhami for shooting to-day.

The detailed programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour has been published. His Excellency and Lady Hardinge will leave Simla on the 8th, and arrive at Murree on the following day. Leaving Murree on the 10th, Lord Hardinge will go to the Mahura Power Station and thence to Chattabal, where His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir will formally receive His Excellency and party. The arrival will be public. Srinagar will be reached in the evening, when the Miraj Pursi ceremony will take place. On the 12th, there will be an exchange of visits between His Excellency and the Maharajah, followed by a garden Party at the Residency and a state banquet in the evening. On the 13th (Sunday), His Excellency will attend Divine Service, visit the Museum and Partap College, Mr. Biscoe's school and the carpet factory. On the 14th during the morning, Lord Hardinge will shoot at Hokrar, and the afternoon will be devoted to granting interviews, while the programme for the following day includes a visit to Nishalbag and lunch at Shalimar Bag. After that the party will proceed to Dachigam camp for shooting. From the 17th to the 26th will be given to shooting, and on Sunday, the 27th His Excellency will attend Divine Service, and visit the Mission and State hospitals leaving Srinagar by boat in the evening, and arriving at Chaklala on the 30th when Lady Hardinge will leave for Delhi, Pindidadankhan will be reached on the morning of the 31st, where His Excellency will meet Durbaris and Indian officers at the station, and then visit the salt mines at Khewra and arrive at the Mona Remount Depot in the evening. Leaving Mona on the following day 1st of Nov. Lord Hardinge will travel by the Canal Bank, arrive at the Sargoda Remount Depot and hold a Durbar, which will be followed by sports on the racecourse. Lyallpur will be visited on the 2nd, where His Excellency will receive an address from the District Board, and unveil the King Edward memorial, will visit the Agricultural College and invest the Nawab Bahram Khan in a durbar with the K. C. I. E. In the evening, there will be an inspection of mares and camels on the race-course followed by sports.

Lord Hardinge will arrive at Delhi on the 3rd, and halt for two days.

Leaving Delhi on the 6th, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will reach Mhow on 7th, and also Indore on the same day. Miraj Pursi will take place the same evening. On 7th, the Viceroy will receive visits from the Maharajah Holkar and other Chief, and upon the new building of the Daly College and this ceremony will be followed by garden party at the College. Her Excellency will visit the Indore Nursing Home and Maharani Hospital. The 9th will be devoted to return visits to the Maharajah Holkar and other Chiefs, and His Excellency will also visit the Holkar College, the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Medical School. There will be a state banquet in the evening. For the 10th, the party will proceed to Dhar, where on the following day Lord Hardinge will lay the foundation-stone of the Rajah of Dhar's Hospital. Chitorgarh will be reached on the 11th. His Excellency will motor to Arh, exchange visits with the Maharana, and invest him with the insignia of G. C. I. E., and motor to Padroghat in the evening, Udaisapar, Victoria Hall and the Old Palace will be visited on the following day, and a state banquet is fixed for the evening, The party leaving Udaipur on the 15th Ajmere will be reached on the 16th, when His Excellency will receive an address from the Municipal Committee and present the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to Mr. Bhogan Lal; he will exchange visits with the Maharajah of Dungarpur and the Maharajah of Partabgarh and invest Their Highnesses with the insignia of the K. C. I. E. After divine service on Sunday, the 17th His Excellency will visit Pushkar, the Dargah of the Khwaja of Moinuddin Chisti, and other places. The 18th is fixed for inspection of the 44th Mewara Infantry and the distribution of prizes at the Mayo College, follows by sports.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will reach Jaipur on the 19th, and exchange visits with the Maharajah. After a inspection of Jaipur industries in the Residency grounds, Lord Hardinge will visit the Museum, the Mayo Hospital, the Armour, Observatory and stables. A quiet dinner at the Residency will be followed by a Naga dance. The morning of the 20th will be devoted to a tiger-shoot and the evening to a state banquet. On the 21st, the Viceroy will motor to Tonk, and exchange a visit with the Nawab. The 22nd, 23rd and 24th will be given up to shooting, and Ratangarh will be reached on the evening of the 24th, where His Excellency will perform the opening ceremony of the Bikanir-Ratangarh-Chord Line. Their Excellencies will arrive at Bikanir on the 25th, exchange visits and review troops. The 26th is fixed for the opening of a public part, animal contest at the Club, fireworks and a fire dance at Lallgarh. The 27th 28th and 29th are fixed for shooting at Gujner and Kodamdesor. On the 29th, there will also be a Gymkhana and dance at the Victoria Memorial Club. On the 30th there will be a Polo, a state banq and an Indian entertainment at the Fort the 1st December there will be Divine Service and a visit to hospitals. Pigsticking and a football match will take place on the 2nd.

The party leaving Bikanir on the same day, Bhopal will be reached on the 4th, when His Excellency will exchange visits with the Begum and other rulers.

There will be a polo match and gymkhana in the evening. On the 5th, His Excellency will visit the High School, open the Hamidia Library, visit the Edward Memorial Museum, and shoot ducks on the Upper Lake. On the 6th there will be a polo match and state banquet, at which His Excellency will present the commission of Major to Nawab Nasrulla Khan, the C. S. I. to Major Obaidulla Khan and the C. I. E. to Israr Hassan Khan. On the 7th, Lord Hardinge will review troops lay the foundation a stone of the Hardinge Military School and attend garden party at Rahat Munli.

Delhi will be reached on the 9th, and His Excellency will be at Sonepat on the 10th and 11th for manœuvres. Leaving Delhi on the 14th, the Viceroy and party will arrive at Nagpur on the 16th. Lay the foundation-stone of the Council Hall on the 17th, motor to Seoni on the 18th and from Seoni to Jubbulpore on the 9th, The will he a parade of troops on 20th. Bharatpore will be visited on the 21st and then will be a halt at Agra on the 22nd. Their Excellencies return to Delhi at noon on the 23rd. The arrival will be public

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

II

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

M. de Holtzendorf compares great political schemes to distant navigations. "The navigator has behind him the port he has left, and before him the port he is going to. The force and the direction of the wind, the currents of the sea suggest to him the trimming of the sails. There every hour may bring in a change. When we observe on a marine chart the very often sinuous curves, indicating the route which navigators of great experience were forced to follow to arrive at their destination, we can form some idea of the detours that must be adopted at times to attain a distant political aim." After the peace of Villafranca, Cavour believed everything was lost. His arms failed him. He soon recovered from his dejection. He impressed Garibaldi with his chemeras into service, and byways led him to where he wished.

THE TRUE POLITICIAN.

As supple as he is stubborn also conciliates the grandeur of his design with the diligent and sustained attention to little matters. There are no trifles for him, and he cares not for approximations. He has proved more than once that a single detail missing is enough to ruin a great cause. He knows that things hold together, that causes are effects and effects causes, that in political life the germs of a disease do not stick for ever only to the objects first infected, but are contagious by their nature; that inversely every time the body of the state is fortified at one point, the happy consequences of the treatment make themselves felt elsewhere. It is said that the characteristic of a philosophic genius is to see the concrete in the abstract, the abstract in the concrete. The characteristic of a statesman is to discover the general in the particular, the particular in the general, the future in the present, linking everything with his idea. Like the spider he laboriously spins his web thread by thread, and immobile at the centre looking fondly with all his eyes, he awaits the fly, that is the wished for occasion. He is held to be at once a man of principles and of compromise. *Politics, like religion, like love has*

ITS CASUISTS AND QUIBENISTS.

The latter who are moreover rare birds always end badly. The reproaches which parties fling at each other's heads may be thus summed up: "You are unprincipled, or you are harping on your principles." The best is to be between the two. If a statesman had no principles he could not have a party. He would be a general without an army. Besides nobody could count on him, and the greatest man in the world would not be in a condition to do anything, if he had not at his command the considerable force known as credit or confidence. Voltaire has said that the true politician is one who plays according to rules and gains in the long run. The bad is he who only knows how to slip a card and is found out sooner or later. History furnishes us more examples of illustrious cheats punished than prosperous Although the true politicion represents an idea, he lends himself readily to transactions and compromise. He keeps to his programme only if he can; everything has to give way to State interest. He prefers inconsistencies when they are not very crying to inflexible stiffness, and proud logic which cause misfortunes, and at times disasters. He will never say, "Perish the world rather than my principles." The maxim he draws his inspiration from is: "Ye shall know them by their fruits." But every time that he sacrifices his opinions to State reasons, he manages to save appearances. The Professor remarks that appearance is a great reality. It is the idol before which the masses bow.

THE STATESMAN AS A DRAMATIST.

Not content with writing his piece he must bring it on the stage. Often he has to brush the curtain himself, to be scene-painter and decorator, while giving instructions to the claque. If the play is good he must be excused a bit of charlatanry that he cannot do without. The imagination of the masses is a power, and it is by little means it can be overawed and seduced. But whatever the penetration or fertility of his genius, the abundance of his resources, the statesman comes to nothing without a certain stamp of will of his own. Better for him to be wanting in wisdom than in character. Like us all he has his nerves. He must get them under control to guard his secrets, to screen them from the curiosity of enemies, and the indiscretion of his friends. He has no confident to whom he gives himself up entirely. There are things which he cannot say to anybody, and which he dare scarcely whisper to himself. He mingles with the human crowd, affects to humour everybody, speaks freely with a seductive case, is effusive and yet is solitary and secret in society. It is specially under Parliamentary regime that the exercise of great political virtues become difficult and perilous. The Constitutional Ministers have to deal with assemblies which are as curious as women. They have an inquisitive turn of mind. "They want to know, you know." They imagine he is wanting in respect when he conceals something from them. Assemblies are to some extent an enervating medium. They have a taste for scenes, dramatic incidents and sensational politics.

HE MUST KEEP UP HIS SANG-FROID

in this superheated atmosphere. However gifted with eloquence, he cannot let it carry him away. He has to be less proud of what he says, than of what he has left unsaid. He fears no responsibilities. He likes them and courts them. There in is his strength. He carries the heavy burden cheerfully. He dares and does not hesitate to answer for all that he dares. He feels himself made for governing. He does not govern over much, for that would be a defect, but he cannot let another take his place. The Professor gives capital advice when he says that the proper function of legislative bodies is to vote laws and budgets and that they ought never to aspire to govern themselves, that they are wrong in exacting executive power to be absolutely subordinate to their good pleasure; that when well advised they confine themselves to rousing the Government in case of delays of prejudicial omissions, to demand information of it on issues whose importance it fails to recognise, to control its conduct after the event, and to call it to account for its faults and blunders. In other words, says he, theirs ought not to be a preventive policy, but one of keeping to criticising of facts. The Roman Republic understood this perfectly, and applied this principle to its superior magistrates. Unfortunately

MODERN ASSEMBLIES

care but little for what they could do without in the good days of the Roman Republic. They seek to extend their prerogatives to encroach on another's right, and it is no small matter for a minister to resist the usurpations, and force them back to their places. This, however, is the first of his duties. He can be the most accommodating of men, the most tolerant in questions which affect his vanity only. He sides easily with his party in certain proceedings and little vexations, having a supple mood, to let fools believe that they have some influence over his deliberations. But he represents the authority of the State, and he would not allow the might of Government to decline in his hands, nor would he let them despoil him of the liberty of action, reserved to him by the laws. He would much rather resign for he is almost sure of his return. He can say with Phedre: " Dans leurs yeux insolens J'ai vu ma perte ecrite." (I see my ruin written in their insolent eyes). But he may also say: "One day they will be afraid and their cowardice will recall me." Everyone believes himself capable of steering a ship in calm weather, the crew reason and talk loud. But when the sea is tumultuous, the pilot is shown attention to and they become more modest. They await getting into port to criticise his manœuvres.

NO INSTITUTION IS PERFECT.

Parliamentary regime has so many estimable advantages that people who are wedded to it are at great pains to do without it. But it has that disadvantage wherein true statesmen find themselves cramped and embarrassed. They are called not only to account for what they have done, but for their projects, and most secret thoughts. An indiscreet, tyrannic and excessive control reduces them at times to impotence. The necessity to forbear, to keep up, obliges them to divert their attention from weighty interests entrusted to them, and a considerable part of their force is lost in friction. In return Parliamentary Governments beget great facilities, and marvellous hopes in men who have a taste for governing, without possessing the vocation for it. These style themselves politicians. They are a very important class, and it behoves us to interest ourselves in them since they are very much interested in us. They play a great part in our affairs; and when they don't, they have at least a hand in them. Had Glauco, the son of Aristo not followed the advice of Socrates, he would have become a politician, and Athens would have been the worst for it. He had not talent enough to do good, but people always have enough for doing mischief.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The eighth and last play of the Simla Dramatic season will be "The Bishop's Move," which will be put on in the first week of October.

One hundred and seventy-seven, out of the total of 476, murder cases in the Punjab last year were of the "cherchez la femme variety."

According to an official report, a man in female clothes was sold in Sialkot to a Jat, who wanted to purchase a wife for Rs. 300.

The East. Indian Railway shows the largest sum, Rs. 26,02,221, as earnings from the 1st July to 31st August. The Bengal Nagpur Railway comes next with Rs. 20,05,183.

Shahpur, in the Punjab, has earned the notoriety of producing more cases of murder during last year than any other part of the province.

It is freely stated in legal circles in Colombo, that a knighthood will be conferred on Mr. Justice Walter Periera, the new Judge of the Supreme Court.

The "London Gazette" announces that the King has been pleased to appoint the Ven. William John Wickins, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, to be one of His Majesty's honorary chaplains (Aug. 23).

The Deoghur Railway is now owned by the East Indian Railway Company who, it is said, intend shortly to convert it into a broad gauge. The existing track is now being widened for the purpose.

Temperance reformers will find another argument in favour of the cause they advocate in the latest police report of the Punjab as the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the increase of crime in at least the Central Punjab is due partly to drink.

Sir Hugh Clifford is to be entertained to dinner by the Government Service of Ceylon, before his departure from the Colony. No permanent appointment has yet been made as to his successor as Colonial Secretary, but the Hon. Mr. Booth will act *pro tem.*

The wail of the poor is heard in Madras, says a contemporary in regard to the baffling differences of weights and measures. For that matter it has been heard all over the country from time immemorial from rich and poor alike, but precious little heed has ever been paid to it. It is a thorny question but one, nevertheless that in these days of enlightenment should be tackled and settled for good.

A Darjeeling contemporary throws out the hint that it is not so much the climate of Darjeeling, as the social ties, that affected Lord Carmichael's health during his previous stay. Rather than cause disappointment His Excellency made it a rule to attend all functions to which he was invited, with the result that each little amusement was made into an event of importance, and overdone.

The public of Calcutta will be glad to hear that it has been decided to hold a Grand Charity Fete at Belvedere, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th December next. The spacious grounds of Belvedere will lend themselves admirably for this purpose, and we may look forward to a very attractive function. An influential committee has been formed to carry out the scheme.

It is reported in Yokohama that owing to the lowering of the rate of freight on the Calcutta service, as a result of the sharp competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British India Steamship Co., the Indian trade has remarkably developed of late, so much so that a large quantity of pig iron and manure is being imported to Japan from India, while Japanese matches are being largely exported to India, greatly affecting the Continental products which practically monopolise the market.

The Rev. J. W. Burton of Fiji has a very good word for the Indian immigrants. They are not only more industrious, he says, but much hardier, than the Fijian, and they find life and work in the Islands more congenial and profitable than in India. It is thirty years since the first Indian labourers were imported into the Islands. To-day there are 40,000 Indians in Fiji and the yearly importation of coolies from India averages 3,000. It cannot be long before there will be more Indians than Fijians in Fiji, and the Fijian will become an alien in his own islands.

Friday last saw the arrival in Colombo Harbour of the latest addition to the Ellerman-City fleet, viz., the "City of Lahore," a vessel of 6,947 tons gross, under command of Captain McFee. "She is impressive and handsome in appearance," says the "Times of Ceylon," "and a visit to the vessel convinces one of the pleasing advance made in the accommodation provided for passengers and of the many improvements which have been introduced to bring the vessel up to the highest standard of comfort. The "City of Lahore" is built almost on the same plan as the "City of Poona." The artistic design in the first class dining room and the tapestry and colour scheme have been tastefully carried out, while the lounge and smoking room are both comfortable and handsome. The cabin accommodation which is comparatively large is also highly satisfactory."

With regard to the work done by the late Lieutenant H. G. Bell, R. E., in geodetic triangulation of the Hindu Kush, it appears, says the "Pioneer," that he had met the Russian surveyor, Colonel Tcheikeine in the Pamirs, and had taken observations at the Russian stations in that region. He had then carried his triangulation into the Russian terminals southwards into Hunza, and was intending to bring it onward to Gilgit to join on with the northernmost point of the Indian triangulation when he was taken suddenly ill. He died near the border between the Pamirs and Hunza, it is presumed from appendicitis. It may incidentally be mentioned that the Russian party had a considerable military escort with it, whereas Lieutanant Bell was accompanied by only three khalasis. He had, however, no difficulty in making his way across the mountainous region in which his work lay.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire (Mr. J. H. Benyon) has given £5,000 towards the new buildings fund of University College Reading, in view of the proposed establishment of a University at Reading. Mr. Benyon has apportioned his gift between the new hall, the Letters Buildings, the Agricultural Buildings, and the new St. Patrick's Hall. It will be remembered that just a year ago the college received gifts from Messrs. Palmer and Lady Wantage, amounting to £250,000 for an endowment fund. Dr. Hurry has promised to provide the college with a gymnasium.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Magistrate's Extraordinarily Lenient View.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Vithal Abaji Kalbar, who was charged with the offence of causing the disappearance of evidence in a case of grievous hurt, and fined Rs. 20 by the first-class magistrate of Haveli, Poona.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant.

In this case the accused, Vithal Abaji, was charged with removing the dead body of his nephew's wife from the place where it had been originally buried and concealing it with the intention of screening his nephew, one Shankar Bala, from legal punishment. Shankar was charged before the same magistrate with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife, who died from the injuries received. For this offence Shankar was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.

Vithal pleaded "guilty" to the offence of causing the disappearance of evidence, and was fined Rs. 20, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

On a perusal of the records of the case, their lordships issued a notice to the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced.

After hearing Mr. Khare for the accused, Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the sentence, which the magistrate had inflicted on the accused would not ordinarily be sufficient for such a crime as was proved against him. But at this stage of the proceedings, the court's hands were tied by the extraordinarily lenient view, which the magistrate had elected to take of the nature of the offence committed by the main offender, namely the accused's nephew.

Having regard to the fact that the accused had made a clean breast of his share in the offence, the court did not wish to interfere with the sentence and discharged the notice but with some reluctance.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Their lordships also disposed of an appeal filed by Bhau Bapu Bhandare, who was charged with making a false statement to the police and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. L. A. Shah, for the Crown.

The accused informed the Police Patel of Behle, on the 23rd of March, 1911, that one Gita had been pushed into a well by her husband Ganpati, and that he was helped in his action by one Aba Patil. The police made inquiries into the case, and came to the conclusion that the complaint was false. Thereupon Gita lodged a complaint in the magistrate's court charging her husband Ganpati and Aba, the Police Patel, with attempting to murder her by throwing her into a well. The magistrate acquitted Ganpati and Aba, and ordered the prosecution of Bhau the informant and Gita, the wife, and they were tried separately.

Bhau was tried before the Sessions Judge and a jury. The principal point the jury had to decide was whether the story of the attempted murder of Gita was false. The prosecution threw out a suggestion that Gita, an alleged paramour of Gita, was at the bottom of the mischief.

The jury brought in a majority verdict of "not guilty," but the judge, disagreeing with that verdict, sentenced Bhau to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment said, that the appellant's accusation was that Ganpat and Aba drove Gita in the appellant's cart to a certain well, that there they dragged her out of the cart and flung her into the well with the object of drowning her. It seemed to the court that the accusation was false. The story told by the women Gita and the appellant bore on the face of its unmistakable evidence of falsity. If there was any truth in the story it was incredible that she was not drowned completely. The woman was found clinging to a peg in the well, which was a freshly driven peg. The owner of the well deposed that he had no knowledge of such a peg being there. The woman did not cry for help, and when taken out of the well her hair and face were dry. The Court was satisfied that the story told by the appellant had no word of truth in it.

The court dismissed the appeal, but being of opinion that the false charge was an offence of great gravity, and one that called for more severe punishment, issued a notice on the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced.

The court further ordered that the accused who was on bail be re-arrested and sent back to jail.

GINWALA'S ESTATE IN COURT.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed in a suit in which Hirjibhai Navroji Anklesaria and Pestonji Maneckji Modi, plaintiffs, sued Jamsetji Naswanji Ginwala, Ardasar Nasarwanji Ginwala and Dinshaw Pestonji Ginwala for an account of all the assets of deceased Navroji Nasarwanji Ginwala at the time of his death, and retained and employed by the first and second defendants and Pestonji Nasarwanji, father of the third defendant, in their business knowing as the partnership firm of Naswanji Hirjibhai Cotton Ginning Company.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. L. A. Shah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Jaykar, and Mr. Anklesaria, with Mr. R. W. Dessi, appeared for the respondents.

The original suit was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge at Ankleswar.

The plaintiffs then appealed. The District Judge of Broach, allowed the appeal with costs, and reversed the decree of the lower court.

Against this order the original defendants appealed to their lordships.

The plaint stated, that before 1884, Navroji, Rialji, Festonji, (the third defendant,) Jamsetji, (first defendant) and Ardasar, (second defendant,) sons of Nasarwanji Hirjibhai, carried on business in partnership in the name of Nasarwanji Hirjibhai Cotton Ginning Company, wherein the share of Navroji was three annas and three pies in the rupee. Navroji died on or about the 17th February 1885, leaving a will dated the 22nd November 1884, by which he appointed Bai Maneckbai the guardian of his three minor sons, Hirjibhai, the first plaintiff Nasarwanji and Maneckshaw and made his sons residuary legatees of all his property including the share in the firm. Maneckbai as guardian and a trustee took possession of the property and purported to manage the estate. She was an ignorant and illiterate person. She had implicit confidence in the good faith, honesty and integrity of the first and second defendants, and of Pestonji and acted according to their advice and guidance in carrying out the said trusts. The first two defendants and Pestonji were aware of the will, its contents and the trusts therein contained and made a fool of Bai Maneckbai and utilised the capital and deposits of Nowroji for their own purposes without bearing any losses whatever. The firm became dissolved after the death of Newroji. The surviving partners, instead of winding up the business and rendering true and faithful account, abused their trust and utilised the money for their own uses. They arranged with Bai Maneckbai that they would hold the amount with future produce and income for the benefit of the estate of Nowroji.

The plaintiff contended that Bai Manekbai was not competent to enter into the above arrangement, and though she was the innocent victim the arrangement was a breach of trust, and was wrongful and illegal and unsustainable against the plaintiff and his two brothers. By this representations the defendants further induced Bai Manekbai to put her mark on various deeds involving the estate in heavy liabilities. One deed was a bond in favour of one Dinshaw Framji and the other was in favour of Maneklal Harivalth. The plaint contained further allegations of fraud and misrepresentation.

The first defendant contended, that the suit was barred by limitation and had been filed in order to harass him. He generally denied the allegations in the plaint. The second and the third defendants also put in statements denying the allegations.

Mr. Shah, the Subordinate Judge, held that the suit was barred, as being against executors de-son-fort or against constructive trustees or surving trustees. He accordingly dismissed the suit.

Mr. Tyebji, in setting aside the order of the lower court, and allowing the appeal, observed that the point for consideration was whether article 95 of the Limitation Act applied to the case, and if so from what date the period of limitation runs. It had been proved that Bai Manekbai was ignorant of important facts when she took shares in the Company and in particular of the fact that some creditors had received considerably more favourable treatment than Nowroji's estate in the allotment of the shares. This unfair dealing was not disclosed till 1898. Bai Maneckbai was then acting as executrix. She died in 1905. Letters of administration were taken out by the plaintiff in 1909, and the suit was filed in the same year. Limitation could run only from the date on which after the grant of the letters of administration, the plaintiff became acquainted with the facts. Mr. Tyabji, held that Article 95 of the Limitation Act applied and that the suit was in time.

The Chief Justice, in reversing the decree of the District Judge, observed that Bai Manekbai took 95 fully paid shares of the company as an equivalent of the amount of the deposit due to her husband from the partnership. This was an arrangement which Bai Manekbai, as executrix, was perfectly competent to enter into. This was an arrangement which, it had been found that she entered into without any inducement or fraud. Therefore the Court was of opinion that the arrangement was binding upon the estate and if it was so binding then the plaintiff's claim for account against partnership was clearly gone.

The Court held that the suit was barred by limitation and accordingly reversed the decree of the District Judge and dismissed the suit with costs throughout on the plaintiffs.

THE POLICE COURT.

"JOTA" SPECULATION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Mr. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D. charged Tricamji Kalidas and twenty-two other suttawallas, (speculators) under the Gambling Act.

Mr. Harker went with Inspector Morris, C.I.D., and several men of the police force in Sheik Memon Street yesterday morning and raided premises No 431 rented by the first accused, the others being present there for the purpose of gambling. Several slips of papers were found on the person of the accused and in the room. These slips were used for registering bets they had as to the number of cotton bales sold in Liverpool and this form of betting the prosecution contended was gambling.

Sixth and seventh accused were acquitted while the rest were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 125 and the others Rs. 50 each.

CHEAT CASE.

Dost Mahomed Kasam, a Mohemedan cart driver, was charged by Deputy Inspecter Newby yesterday before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with cheating one Mulji Mirali and thereby induced the latter to pay him a rupee. The evidence showed that the accused falsely represented to the complainant that he had carried a load and produced a chit. Upon the representation the complainant paid him a rupee. The accused pleaded "guilty" and admitted one previous conviction. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR CASE.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday fined Mr. Robert F. H. Mackenzie, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Rs. 25 for driving his motor-car on the wrong side. On the morning on the 17th August, the accused was driving a motor-car along Bellasis Road, and instead of going on the left side as he ought went on the right side and knocked down an old Mahomedan, who was walking along. The man had to be removed to the Hospital for treatment of injuries he received in his arm by the accident. The magistrates ordered the fine to be paid to the man.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Deputy Inspector Fern, yesterday, charged a Hindu youth, aged twenty, named Janardan Vinayak, a tailor, with attempting to commit suicide, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The accused was arrested yesterday morning at 9-30 by Mr. Fern at the Charni Road garden, where he was found with potassium iodide and some chemicals for electro-plating. The evidence showed that the accused had been ailing for some time and who much worried over that. The accused pleaded guilty and was ordered to be released on executing a bond in the sum of Rs. 25, with one surety in a like amount, for one year to appear and receive sentence whenever called upon, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

EURASIAN'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Inspector DeBurgh of "A" Division received information that a young Eurasian named Samuel Stainhoff was lying unconscious in a house at Hummum Street, and on reaching this it was found that he had already died. The body was removed to the Morgue, where after a post-mortem examination by Dr. W. Nunan, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest in the evening. It transpired from the evidence that the deceased was the son of a retired carriage examiner of B.B. and C.I. Ry. was twenty-five years of age and had been employed in the dispensing department of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Fort branch, when his services were dispensed with last month. For the past month he had been living with John William Peppin, a motor mechanic, employed in the Government Dockyard. On Thursday morning he left the house, without saying where he was going to. He was seen on Friday morning at 5-45, when he was in an unconscious condition. He was lying on the floor across the door of his room and his presence was noticed by the heavy groans he gave. In his pocket were found two summonses from the Police Court to answer criminal charges against him. This fact and the subsequent evidence recorded by the Coroner showed that the young man was much depressed.

The Police Surgeon's evidence showed that the deceased had taken some irritant poison.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CORRESPONDENCE.

British Income Tax and Indian Residents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As considerable doubt exists in the minds of persons residing in India as to the claims that can be made for repayment of British Income Tax, deducted from dividends derived from British or Foreign sources, permit us to put before them the claims that can be made, as to a large number of residents substantial sums are due:—

(1) Claims in respect of tax deducted from interest or dividends payable in the United Kingdom on Foreign or Colonial Government and other securities, stocks, etc., irrespective of the total income.

(2) Claims for abatement of tax deducted from dividends or rents from the United Kingdom provided, that the claimant is, or has been, employed in the service of the Crown, or is employed in the service of any Missionary Society abroad, or any of the native states under the protectorate of the British Crown, or is resident abroad for the sake of health, and that the total income from all sources does not exceed £700 per annum.

As many claims must be lodged before the 5th April next, the question calls for immediate attention.—Yours, etc.,

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

E. MONTAGUE, SECRETARY.

9-11, Poultry, London, E. C.

On returning after a holiday to his house in Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, Sir John and Lady Furley found that burglars had entered the house and carried off a quantity of property. Among the many valuable objects stolen is a red cross of rubies set in a circular bed of diamonds. These jewels, which were embedded in a book cover, were the gift of Queen Margherita of Italy. A number of decorations and presentation medals, a clock presented to Sir J. Furley's father, some personal jewellery, a fan of ostrich feathers given to Lady Furley by the ladies of Cape Town in recognition of her work with the Red Cross in South Africa, and a quantity of costly china were also taken. The intrinsic value of the stolen property is about £300. The house was left unoccupied during Sir J. Furley's absence.

SPORTING NEWS.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

Creditable Performances of Bombay Team.

VOL. CLARKE'S SUCCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 19.

YESTERDAY morning was devoted to the contest of the meeting, the Bangalore Cup shoot, and the Kolars are to be congratulated on their fine win. The only thing that can be considered at all in the nature of a surprise was that the 2nd M. and S. M. Volunteers were second. Otherwise the top teams were as I stated yesterday. The Kolars' win was, as I expected, due to the strength of their tail, none of them making a brilliant score, as the appended figures will show, although several made good scores and no one really went to pieces. The Nilgiris did not do as well as was expected at 600 yards where the wind was distinctly trying.

The prize for the best individual score went to Vol. Clarke, of the Bombay Vol. Rifles, who scored thirty-four at both ranges. Clarke is to be congratulated on his fine performance. He has been shooting extremely well all through the meeting, both in bulls-eye and tactical matches, and with a little more experience will be a really first-class shot. The various teams were very close to one another. Only fifteen points separated the second and tenth teams, amongst which were the G. I. P. and B. V. R.

The afternoon turned out excellent for shooting, which started with the Higginbotham Cup at 600 yards, the wind having become light and steady, with the result that scoring was high, only two thirty-twos being in the prize list. A. M. S. Soundy is to be congratulated on his possible. Unfortunately, however, he was counted out of the cup, this being the third time a Bombay volunteer rifleman has tied for a cup, but been counted out.

After this came the rapid firing competition at 500 yards in which eight shots have to be fired at a target 4 sq. feet in half a minute. To-day having been fine and cool and the big contest on, the camp has been full of visitors, a large number of ladies having come up to see the shooting.

Results :—

BANGALORE CUP.

				Total
Kolar Gold Field Vols	...	259	247	506
2nd M. and S. M. ...	...	254	245	499
Nilgiri Vol. Rifles...	...	256	242	498
Cameron Highlanders	...	247	247	494
Kolar Individual Scores.				
Sergt. Irwin	...	32	33	65
L. Corpl Maunder ...	...	32	33	65
Sergt. Collins	...	33	32	65
Cpl. Paul ...	...	33	32	65
L. Corpl Briggs	...	33	31	64
Corpl Burnett	...	31	31	62
Corpl Rushton	...	34	27	61
Corpl Williams	...	31	28	59

The Tankard for the best individual score was won by Vol. Clarke (B. V. R.) who made 34+34=68.

HIGGINBOTHAM CUP.

U L I Clayton (S I R V) 35 ; Sergt Collins (K G F V) 33 ; Q M S Sundy (B V R) 35 ; Sergt Burrows (K G F) 34 ; Col Sergt Broks (Cameron) 34.

Southern Brigade Staff Prize.

Sergt Pearce (G I P) 35 ; Cpl Kelly (N V R) 34-Vol Coates (B B C I) 33 ; Col Sergt Grant (Cameron) 33 ; Vol Conn (B V R) 33 ; 19th Vol. Clarke (B V R) ; 22nd L Corpl Collyer (B V R).

Match 11—300 yards, Tactical Unlimited.

Cpl Burnett (K G F) 35 ; Cpl Paul (K G F) 35 ; Vol Clarke (B V R) 34 ; Sergt Cameron (Cameron) 34 ; U L I Clayton (S I P V) 34.

Sweep 300 yards.

S M Darby (M and S M) 35 ; Pte Whitefot (O and B) 35 ; L Sergt Ockwell (M and S M) 35 ; Vol Lattey (B V R) 35.

600 yards.

S M Darby (M and S M) 35 ; Cpl Spitta (B B and C I) 33 ; L Corpl Harrison (8 I V) 33.

Rapid Firing Class 2.

L Corpl Jones (R Fusiliers) 49 ; L Cpl Crane (R Fusiliers) 48 ; Corpl Grace (Oxfords) 48.

Class 1.

Corpl Rushton (K G F V) 43 ; Col Sergt Strike (K G F V) 50 ; U L I Yoon (B V R) 48.

The Resident of Hyderabad Prize, 300 yards.

Sapper Saiyid Ossman (2nd S and M) 31 ; Naik Rangasami (61st K G O P) 30 ; Sowar Gangaji Yadhow (M S L) 30.

Match 74—Service Practice, 400 yards.

Col Havildar Visvahagam (2nd S and M L), Naik Swaminsyagam (64th Pioneers) ; Dfdr Kesavarao Jadhow (N I S L), D Maj Sharif Siddin Khan (2nd L H I S T) tie 20.

Match 86—Merchants Prize, 400 yards.

Sub-Major Bhima Saraffadin (108th Infy), 20 ; Havdlr Abdul Haziz Khan (36th C I) 20 ; Sapper Hussain Khan (2nd Q O S and M) 20 ; Jamdr Ahmed Din, (101 Grenadiers 20.)

Match 101. Pte Nalan Khan (108th Infy) 47 ; Havdar Abudl AzizKhan (86th C I) 46; Jemdr Kupsami (86th C I) 44.

Cubbon Cup.

The Cubbon Cup for teams from native regiments was fired yesterday under similar conditions to the Bangalore Cup and resulted in a win for the 61st K G. O. Pioneers, who were closely followed by the 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Results :—

			Total.
61st K G O Pioneers	... 241	238	479
73rd Carnatic Inft ...	... 233	237	475
108th Infy ...	... 245	228	473

The prize for the best individual shot went to Sepoy Sabha Singh (88th C I) 32+33=65.

In the Bangalore Cup thirteen team entered this year against seventeen last year and the score was one to point behind score which won last year.

CHAMPIONSHIP AGGREGATE.

BANGALORE SEPT. 20.

Last night it rained hard for some considerable time, and the conditions under canvas were not comfortable. This morning it opened fine and cloudy with very little wind. The conditions for the last shoot in the championship aggregate—that for the Kolar Gold Field. Cup at 100 yds.—were excellent and scoring for this range was in consequence high, though no possibles were made.

Later in the morning shooting became very difficult, owing to a strong mirage, which varied in a most baffling manner, and made good scoring at the long ranges almost impossible.

On the whole the Bombay Volunteer team have done creditably, despite the fact that it is their first year, and should with more experience do very well indeed. They are the youngest team in camp, and their young shots have done well, which augers well for future years. Vol. Clarke has done very well, and has come third in the tactical aggregate.

Yuvaraja Cup.—600 yards.

Lance Sergt. Neuville, (6. B. C. I. Railway) 25 ; Lieut. Gompertz (108th Pioneers), 24 ; (W. L. I.) Layton (C. V. R.) 24 ; Lance Corpl Maunder, (Kolar Vols) 23.

Kolar God Fields Cup.—1,000 Yards.

Lance Corpl Harwood, (B. B. C. I.) 34 ; Sergt Cutler, (G.I. P.) 34 ; Corpl Rushton, (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; Sergt Gever, (8. V. R.) 34 ; 21st Vol. Lattey, (B. V. R.), 22nd Col.-Sergt Gidney (B.V.R.), 24th Vol. Clarke 31.

Service Championship.

Corpl Kelly (N. V. R.) 103 ; Corpl Maunders (K. G. F. V.) 100 ; Vol. Clarke, (B. V. R.) 98; Col. Sergt Grant (Camerons) 94 ; Sergt Newlett (B. and S. R. V.) 93 ; Pte Chandler (7th Hussars), 93.

Native Army.

Havdr Abdul Aziz Khan (86th C. I.) 104; Sowar Gangaji Yadhoj (M. I. S. L.) 86; Lce Naik Saiyed Moosa (2nd appers and Miners) 85.

Sweepstake, 600 yards.

Cpl Coots (N. V. R.) 35; Cpl Cullen (S. I. R. V.) 35: Vol Lattey (B.V.R.) 35; U. L. I. Clayton (S. I. R. V.) 35; Sergt Collins (K. G. F. V.) 35;

Sweestake, 1,000 yards.

Sergt Searle (B. R. V.) 34 ; Sergent Stafford (B. R. V.) 31; S. M. Darby (M. and S. M.) 30.

N. R. A. Chapionship.

Col. Sergt. Reynolds (N. V. R.) 316; Col. Serg Brooks (Cmerons) 373; Sergt Stafford (B. R. V.) 311: Sert Collins (K. G. F. V.) 310; 13th Vol. Clarke (B. V. R.) Q. M. S. Soundy.

Members' Aggregate.

Col. Sergt. Reynolds 161; Sergt. Paterson (S I R V) 159; Col. Sergt. Garbutt (Leicesters) 158; Lt. Gompertz (108th Pioneers) 159; 10th Lce.-Corpl Collyer (B.V.R.)

Officers' Championship.

Lt. Col. Ward (N. V. R.) 307; Lt. Gompertz (108 Pioneers) 307; Lieut. Rothera (S. I. R. V.) 297; Capt. Davidson (Camerons) 295.

DIFFICULT TACTICAL SHOOTS.

LATER.

This afternoon has been occupied by two team shoots under tactical conditions. In the middle of the first a shower of rain fell, but luckily it did not last for long. Eight teams had entered for the first which consisted of a knock out competition for teams of eight men Fifteen Khaki plates were put up at 400 yards opposite each competing team and forty-five seconds were allowed. If the plates were not then down the teams had to run to 200 yards and fire till one team had knocked down all the plates opposite it the team accomplishing this first winning. The plates were very difficult to see and it was not till the Bombay Vol. Rifles met the B. B. and C. I. in the semi-final that all the plates were knocked down at 400 yards.

In the final the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, who had disposed of the Nilgiris and M. and S. M. teams, beat the Bombay Vol. Rifles, who had previously knocked out the Bangalore Rifle Vols. and the B. B. and C. I. After that the teams went to the Mulligal Valley and after firing for thirty-seconds at one target, had to change to another target of which they were then given the number for fifteen seconds. There were four targets and points were deducted for shots found on any of the targets not designated.

The championship aggregate has now been published and the Bombay Vol Rifles are sixth, a creditable place considering that it is their first year.

Championship, British Army.

The following is the order :—

Cameron Highlanders, 2,972; Kolar Gold Fields 2,918; Bangalore Rifle Vol S. I. R. V., B. B. and C.I. Bombay Vol. Rifles, G. I. P., 1st M. and S. M, 2nd M, and S. M. Nilgiri Volr. Rifles 7th Hussars, Oxfords.

Championship, Native Army.

The following is the order :—86th Carnatic, 1,262; 61st K. G. O. Pioneers, 64th, Pioneers.

Dewar Shield.

Kolar Geld Fields; Bombay Volr. Rifles.

Ranging and Fire Control British.

Oxfords 101 7th Hussars 26; Cameron, 23.

Native Army.

81st Pioneers. 86; 64th Pioneers 66; 73rd Caenatic Infantry 53.

Unlimited Practice 600 yards.

S. M. Darby M. and S.M. 35: Vol. Lattey Bombay Volrs. Rifles, 35; Cpl. Taylor, (B. B. and C. I.); 35. U. L. I. Clayton (S. I. R. V.) 35; L Cple. Maunder (K. G. F. V.), 35; Sergt. Collins (K. G. F. V.), 35; Unlimited Practice 1,000 yds.

Sergt. Hewlett (E. B. S. R.) 35; Q. M. S. Moorhouse, (C. and M'R.) 34; Sergt Culler (G. I. P.), 34; Sergt. Searle, (B. R. V.), 34.

Sweepstake, 1,000 yds.

Segt. Hewlett, (E. B. S. R), 35; Pte Burbridge (7th Hussars) 3 5; Q. M. S. Moorhouse, (C. and M. A.) 34; Sergt. Cutler (G. I. P.) 34; Cpl Rushton (K. G. F. V.) 34.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood Tournament.

HORNETS (2) : Y. M. C. A. (1) :

The Hornets met the Y. M. C. A. at the Cooperage yesterday evening and after playing a well-contested game won by two gosls to one.

From the kick off, the Y. M. C. A. took the ball up the field and play was confined to the Hornets' goal for a short time. The Hornets pressed, and tried several long shots, which were easily cleared. Ashton of the Hornets received a short pass near gosl but kicked over. Soon after he headed another pass just over the bar. Both goals were then visited by turn, and when half-time arrived play was in mid-field.

Hornets.....	0
Y. M. C. A.	0

The Y. M. C. A. played a much faster game in the second half, but the Hornets were first to score through Ashton, who put a splendid goal through from a difficult angle. The Y. M. C. A. were not long in equalising through MacDermott, after a melee in front of the goal. The Hornets now pressed and several shots were sent wide. Ashton after a good run passed to Downes, who headed the second goal for the Hornets. The Hornets continued to press with short intervals, when the Y. M. C. A. made some good runs up the field, but were unable to pass the Hornets' backs. At this period Harry James the full back of the Hornets took the ball nearly the length of the field, but shot just wide. The call of time found the game still confined to the Y. M. C. A. half.

Hornets.....	2 goals.
Y. M. C. A.....	1 goal.

Teams :

Hornets :—Navin, (goal) ; H. James, and W. James, (backs) Bradbury, Ali Khan, Finnigan, (halves) Windsor, Costerell, Ashton, Downes, Powell (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor, (goal); Belton and Newland (backs), Lamb, Hildreth and Dyce, (halves), D'Souza, Cornfield, MacDermott, Easdon and Ives, (forwards,)

CHARITY MATCH.

The following team has been selected to represent the Civilian Clubs at the forthcoming Charity Match.

Goal, Walker, (Athletic) ; backs, Wilmott and Deane (Gymkhana) ; halves, Finnigan (Hornets) Barrett (Gymkhana) and Templeton (Athletic) ; forwards, Moir and Roger and Singleton (Gymkhana) Ashton (Hornets) D'Souza (Y. M. C. A.)

Reserves : Goal, Navin, (Hornets); backs, H. and W. James (Hornets) ; Bradbury, (Hornets), Kilby (Gymkhana), Major (Byculla) ; forwards, Barnard (Athletic) Alcock (Byculla) Hildreth (Y. M. C. A.) and Woodford and T. Brewin (Athletic.)

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Vols.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The annual two days' cricket match began on the Gymkhana ground to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Volunteers. The latter, going in first, scored 159, to which the Poona Gymkhana had replied with 73, when play concluded for the day. The Volunteers had two wickets down for 99 in their second innings. The following are the scores:—

POONA VOLUNTEERS

1st Innings.

Eldrige c and b Holman	...	... 13
Karangai c and b Phillips	...	... 13
Umrigar b Tagg	...	... 11
C O'Gorman c Sarson b Holman	...	... 1
J Dubash c Gorebrown b Tagg ...		... 21
J J Dubash l-b-w Phillips	...	... 3
H Dubois b Tagg —	...	... 71
F Rogers c Wilson b Tagg	...	... 0
M Dessi c Lndlow b Phillips	...	... 16
M Markar b Tagg ...	...	... 0
A S Writer not out	...	... 0
Extras	...	... 10
Total		...159

2nd Innings.

Umrigar b Holman ...	...	... 30
H Dubash b Holman ...	...	... 29
Eldrige not out	...	... 19
Rogers not out	...	... 11
Extras	...	... 10
Total		... 99

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mcckler run out	...	... 0
Gorebrown c Dubois b Dubash...		... 8
Capt Sarson c and b Umrigar ...		... 0
Col Bosher c Dubash ...	...	... 11
Pte Tagg b Dubash ...	...	... 9
Pte Buddow c Dubois b Dubash...		... 10
Holman c Mrcker b Umrigar ...		... 9
Thwaytes not out	...	... 9
Capt Wilson c Writer b Umrigar		... 9
Abbott c Writer b Umrigar ...		... 6
Pte Phillips b Dubash...	...	... 0
Extras	...	... 2
Total		... 73

POONA HORSE SHOW.

Successful Conclusion Yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

This evening before a very large attendance, which included H. E. Lady Clarke, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. G. Carmichael, Sir A. and Lady Barret, Sir A. A. Apcar and a large number of visitors, the proceedings in connection with the Poona Horse Show were brought to a successful conclusion.

Owing to a number of events having still to be decided, several classes were judged in the morning but the championships in driving, jumping and other interesting events remained over for the evening.

Major H. M. Davies' Seaforth was adjudged champion of the polo pony class, while that for hunters was annexed by Lady Barrett's Taliesen, a winner at previous shows held here.

Jumping for ponies produce a close contest between Mr. J. W. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer, Mr. W. H. Todd's Robin and the Zemindar of Sivagiri's Star, the last named winning in the capable hands of Professor Hayhoe after the second round. This resulted in a match which was decided on the spot. Mr. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer being first Resildar Hammir Singh's Brunette second and the Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sir John third.

Mrs. Hughes won the driving competition (single harness) with Mr. Galstaun's Shirley Defiance, who has annexed this event at previous shows.

During the evening Col F. H. J. Fowler, D. S. O and officers of the 127th Baluchis were at home while the same regiment's band performed a musical programme.

At the conclusion of the show the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the Judges and other officials and Lady Clarke for grading the show. After this Her Excellency presented the cups to the winners.

Prize list :—

Hunters over 14-2:—1, Capt. Fell and Mr. Wilson's Harmony 2, Mr. J. St. John Graham's Ambrosine the lady Barrett's Teliesen.

Heavy weight Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies.—1, Capt. W. H. Anderson's Veisasquez ; 2, Mr. W. H. Todd's Jung Bahadur.

Chargers, 14-2 and under.—1, Capt. E. Gray's Riversdale ; 2, Capt. E. J. Loring's Emblem II ; 3, Major A G. Bremmer's Lady Bell.

Heavy weight, English and Colonial Polo Ponie's —1, Major J. H. Davies' Seaforth ; 2, Mr. J. H. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer ; 3, Capt. E. Gray's Riversdale.

Best group of three Polo Ponies.—1 Mr. L. C. Swifte's Gaskell, Siren and Symphony; 2nd Mr. B. Noble's Bagdad, N. C. Mirza Tomboy.

Horses in single harness.—1, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Shirley Defiance ; N. C. Mr. Nathubhoy's Royal Flush.

All comers English and Colonial Ponies 14-2 and under.—1, Mr. M. Gooculdass' Refresher ; 2, Capt. Fell's Little Miss Muffett ; N. C. Mr. J. St. J. Graham's Durbar.

English and Colonial Ponies suitable for Polo,—1, Capt. Fell's Sweet Alice ; 2, Mr. Swifte's Siren N. C. Mr. J. R. Landon's Abyssium.

Chargers over 14-2.—1 Res. Yusuf Ali Khan's Carnelius, 2 Major Hughes' Meisie, N. C. Res. Jaimal Singh's Spite.

Pony Hunters 14-2 and under.—1, Capt. Mercer's Gritzko, 2, Mr. Knight-Bruce's Petty Officer, N. C. Mrs. Birkett's Cheeky.

Ladies Hacks over 14-2.—1, Mrs. St. John Graham's Ambrosine, 2, Mrs. J. E. Thighe's Maisie, N. C. Lady Barrett's Taliesen.

Championship, Polo Ponies.—Major Favies Seaforth.

Ponies 14-2 and under in single harness.—1, Major J. L. Meyer's Marasshino 2, Zemindar of Sivagiri's Betty Button.

Championship hunters over 14-2.—1, Lady Barrett's Taliesen.

Ladies hacks 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.—1, Mr. J St J. Graham's Durbar 2, Mrs. G. Carmichael's Myrea.

Arabs and C. B.—1, Capt, E. A. H. Fell's Selim 2, Mrs. Birkett's Cheeky.

Hacks over 14-2.—1 Major J. E. Hughes's Maisie; 2, Zeminder of Sivagiri's Sir John; 3, Capt. V. A. Coaker's Destiny.

Ladies Ponies 14-2 and under.—1, Mrs. C. C. Watson Priscilla ; N. C. Mrs. H. Carmichael's Myres.

Championship Hunters, 14-2 and under.—Lt-Col Smith's Bandy Leg.

Jumping for Ponies 14-2 and under.—1, Zeminder of Sivagiri's Star; 2, Mr. W. H. Todd's Robin. N. C. Mr. J. H. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer.

Driving Competition, single harness.—1, Mrs. J. E. Hughe's; 2, Capt. H. W. Naylor.

INDIAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The Secretary of State yesterday allotted an extra Rs. 10 lakhs of demand drafts on India at 1-4 1-16, thus somewhat further easing the foreign exchanges which, if uninfluenced by the India Office's drawings would now be at specie point.

KARACHI, SEPT. 20.

Tenders for the Karachi Port Trust laan of twenty lakhs of rupees were opened this afternoon atthe Port Trust Offices with the following results :—

Amount tendered Rs. 63,95,000; amount accepted Rs. 20,00,000, highest rate, Rs.101-13 per cent; lowest accepted, Rs. 29-13 per cent; average of accepted tenders, Rs. 100 1-2 per cent. All tenders of 100 per cent and over, and Rs.968,000 at Rs 99-13 per cent were accepted.

DISABLED STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

The cargo steamer "Harpendin", (Captain Cormack), from Bombay, in ballast, was towed into dry dock to-day. Her engines broke down last night off Budge Budge, and she was towed to Garden Reach by two tugs. Repairs will be carried out at the docks.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 17th Sept. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 7th Sept. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.....	a 2791·13	1202700	10778625	11981325
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	b 125·88	37600	323394	357994
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4500	31821	36321
Total...	2957·25	1244800	11130840	12375640
Earnings for corresp'g. 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1057781	8351230	10009001
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·68	39475	816280	346755
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1611	23986	25579
Total...	2957·63	1089867	9291486	10381853
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	.....	+144919	1827905	1972324
A.D.C.R.	— 0·55	+ 7125	+ 4114	+ 11239
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 0·17	+ 2889	+ 7335	+ 10724

(a) Includes 1 imported case from Satara Dist.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Poor Reports from Madras Presidency.

MADRAS COTTON.

THE first sowings report of the cotton crop of the Madras Presidency, 1912-1913 :—[On an average of the five years ending 1910-1911, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 7·8 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

Character of the season.—The early south-west monsoon rains in this season have been very light,

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Study of the Work and its Effects.

I.—HISTORY.

Ever since the successors of Columbus felt their way in vain along the shores of Central America for an outlet into the other great ocean beyond, wrote a correspondent of the "Times" recently, the problem of trans-Isthmian communication has been debated. In the middle of the nineteenth century the growth of the United States and the necessities of communication between its Eastern and Western seaboards had quickened the desire for a trans-Isthmian waterway. Accordingly we find the American Republic concluding a treaty with the new Granada of those days (1846), by which it secured rights of transit over the Isthmus "upon any modes of communication that now exist or may hereafter be constructed," and guaranteeing the sovereignty of New Granada over the Isthmian territory. As England became conscious of the importance to herself and to Canada of the far Pacific seaboard, and of the need of extended communications therewith, she was brought into line with the United States in a practical interest in a canal across the Isthmus. The effect of this common interest was seen in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, which held the field for exactly half a century.

THE GREAT FAILURE.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the genius to whom the world owes the Suez Canal, was obviously ordained to undertake the very analogous project in the New World. The history of his tragic failure is well-known. As a matter of fact, the great French engineer seems to have illustrated the old classical moralities on the deteriorating effect of too much success and prosperity. With the formation in 1881 of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-Oceanique de Panama a financial rake's progress began. The American company which owned the Panama railway was bought out at the very sumptuous figure of 25,500,000 dollars. It was decided to construct a tide-level canal along the Panama route as indicated by the railway. The waterway about to be completed is a high-level canal.

Skilful and intrepid was the work of the French civil engineers, and the pity is that it should have been thrown away, and at such a prodigious expense. In eight years £70,000,000 sterling was sunk in that fever-soaked soil—a sum, that is, three times as large as the whole cost of the Suez Canal completed and available for traffic. A good deal of the money, it is generally known, was spent in political corruption or deliberately embezzled. In 1889, this flagrant company went into liquidation, and its affairs and assets, including the railway, were taken over by a less ambitious corporation, the New Panama Canal Company.

THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.

Meantime public opinion in the United States was more and more in favour of an Isthmian canal under United States control. This sentiment was strengthened by the Oregon incident during the Spanish-American war. It will be remembered how that ship-of-war was lying in the Pacific far from the main American fleet, and what an agony of suspense her adventurous journey of 13,000 miles round the Horn to Key West produced throughout the Republic. The water link between the Republic's two ocean fronts was seen to be more than ever necessary. But the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty still stood in the way. In 1889, a Commission was appointed by President McKinley to inquire into the best route for a canal "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States." Two years later this body issued a ponderous and formidable report which again pronounced in favour of the Nicaraguan route, partly because the New Panama Company set such an exorbitant price on their property along the Panama line. The Commission estimated that property at 40,000,000 dollars, and the New Panama Canal Company, brought to heel by the news that the Commission had recommended the Nicaraguan project, offered to sell at that price. Thereupon the Commission issued a supplementary report in favour of the Panama direction. In 1901, the American Government secured the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which provided for the neutralization of the Canal, but left the exclusive control and management to the United States.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Soon after the conclusion of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the United States opened negotiations with Colombia for territorial rights at the Panama Isthmus with a view to the construction of a canal. An agreement was reached between the official representatives of the two parties (1903), but the Colombian Senate ultimately refused to ratify it. Three days later followed the revolt of the Province of Panama and the recognition of the new Republic by the United States. These last events must be regarded as the most remarkable examples of coincidence which have occurred since Mr. Weller, the elder upset the Estanswill electors into another canal. Never came a revolt more opportunely. In less than a fortnight a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Republic of Panama, by which the United States guaranteed the independence of the little Republic and the Republic granted to the United States in perpetuity "the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection" of the projected Canal. As financial compensation the United States agreed to pay the little Republic ten million dollars down, and an annual subsidy of 250,000 dollars to begin nine years afterwards. Then at last the work began.

II.—THE SHIFTING OF TRADE ROUTES.

The opening of the Panama Canal for traffic will result in a shifting of trade routes comparable only with the effect produced by the closing of the Eastern channels of trade by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. That event was the impelling cause of the discovery of America. It led swiftly to the decline of the Mediterranean States and to the beginnings of the rivalry for world dominion among the Atlantic Powers.

The most obvious result of providing a waterway through Central America will be to reduce the distance between New York on the Eastern and all ports on the Western seaboard of America, north of Panama, by the pretty considerable figure of 8,415 miles. The voyage between New York and the Pacific ports of America, south of Panama, is reduced by an average of 5,000 miles. Substituting Liverpool for New York, the reductions in these two cases are 6,046 miles and 2,600. So the United States stand to gain very substantially in these respects.

ASIA AND AUSTRALIA.

How will the new Canal affect the position of Liverpool and New York with regard to the Asiatic and Australian trade? Before the Suez Canal was opened (1869), the route to Asia and Australia both from Liverpool and New York was via the Cape of Good Hope. This gave Liverpool an advantage of 480 miles for Asiatic, Australian, and East African ports. But when the Suez Canal was made this advantage lengthened out at once to 1,924 miles, a net competitive gain of 1,444 miles, in respect of Asiatic ports. In the case of Australia, Liverpool obtained a net advantage of 1,142 miles, the voyage to Australia from New York being still made via the Cape of Good Hope. Now, what will be the effect of the Panama Canal on this situation? So far as the Atlantic coast of South America, Africa, and Asiatic ports south of Shanghai are concerned, the relative distances of Liverpool and New York are unaltered. But New York is brought at once very much nearer than Liverpool to Yokohama, Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand. A brief table given by Dr. Vaughan Cornish in his book, "The Panama Canal and its Makers," is well worth considering by British Imperialists.

		Nearer to New York than to Liverpool by
Yokohama	New York via Panama, San Francisco, and Great Circle ... ...9,335 Liverpool, via Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong-kong, and Shanghai ...11,640	1,805 miles
Sydney	New York, via Panama and Tahiti ... ...9,852 Liverpool, via Suez, Aden, Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne 12,234	2,382 miles
Wellington N.Z.	New York via Panama and Tahiti ... ...8,872 Liverpool via Panama and Tahiti 11,631	2,759 miles

From a British Imperial point of view this tremendous shrinkage of space between the Australasian Dominions and the great American Republic is significant and important. Eastern Canada is, of course, brought proportionately nearer the southern Dominions of the British Empire, but the cold fact remains that Australia and New Zealand which are now more than 1,000 miles nearer Liverpool than the Eastern seaboard of the United States, will, in a very short time, be brought nearer to New York than to Liverpool by about 2,500 miles.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

It is difficult even to imagine the commercial changes and developments which may be expected from the opening of the Panama Canal. The Canal itself, it should be remembered, is only a part of a vaster waterway scheme contemplated by the United States. The Mississippi valley is, perhaps, the richest economic area in the world, and this new scheme, which enjoys the vigorous support of Mr. Roosevelt, will give a great stimulus to its development. Dr. F. B. Vrooman, in his valuable monograph on ex-President Roosevelt, writes:—

The perfecting of the Panama Canal and the Lake Michigan Canal, the canalization of the Illinois River, the perfecting of the channel of the Mississippi itself, and the deepening and otherwise perfecting of the channels of its larger tributaries will furnish the backbone of the great conservation scheme. So that, as far as transportation is concerned, steamers from Honolulu and Yokohama can load their freight at Duluth and Fort William, Toronto or Buffalo, and freight may be carried direct from the wharves of Minneapolis or Chicago, Pittsburg or Omaha, to Bombay, Liverpool, or Hong-kong.

To the rich cotton-fields in the south of this area will come more swiftly and cheaply through the Canal, the fertilizing nitrates of Chile, and Galveston will go forward even more rapidly than in the past. One of the immediate and striking effects of the Canal will be to give a tremendous advantage to the iron and steel exports of the United States to the Western American coast and the Orient, as against those of England and Germany. A great expansion of the silk industry in the United States is also certain to result from the shrinkage of space between the Republic and Japan, the main source of the raw material.

THE SAILING SHIP.

Of course it is not impossible to exaggerate the effects of this great event. We need not anticipate, for example, that the sailing ship, the "wind-jammer" or "limejuicer," in the maritime vernacular, which is now so important a factor in the nitrate trade of the South and the corn and lumber trade of the North Pacific, will disappear entirely from the seas. No doubt new steam transport lines will be established between San Francisco and Europe, but the old lines, even of sailing ships, will probably subsist and still battle their way in the teeth of the "Westerlies" round Cape Stiff, also the vernacular for Cape Horn. But the changes just briefly indicated will be important enough. We shall hear a great deal in future of the "New Pacific." With the opening of the Canal that ocean will enter upon a new epoch of its political and economic history.

III.—ENGINEERING FEATURES.

The canal now in course of construction is between 49 and 50 miles long in all. Of this length about 15 miles are at sea-level—seven miles at the Colon end and eight at the Panama end. The remainder consists of two elevated reaches, the longer of which, that between Gatun and Pedro Miguel locks, is about 32 miles in length, and is abnormally to have the surface of its water 85ft. above sea-level, while the shorter, between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks is about two miles long, and will have a water surface 20ft. lower. From Gatun to Bas Obispo, some 24 miles, the canal follows roughly the channel of the River Chagres, and the greater part of this portion will ultimately become a large lake, 164 square miles in area, which will serve as a reservoir to control the violent floods to which the river is subject and also as a source of the water required for working the locks. Between Obispo and Pedro Miguel the channel will pass through the famous Culebra cut, and south of Pedro Miguel there will be another smaller lake, about two miles in area, extending to Miraflores lock. The channel is to have a minimum depth of 41ft. Its bottom width from the sea to Gatun will be 500ft., and from Gatun through Lake Bohio at least 1,000ft. Thence it will narrow to 800ft., 700ft., and 500ft., until for about eight miles through the Culebra cut it will be only 300ft. From Pedro Miguel to Miraflores it will widen to 500ft., and the same width will be maintained out to deep water in the Pacific.

LOCKS AND DAMS.

The ascent of 85ft. to the summit level is effected from the Atlantic by a flight of three locks at Gatun. These locks are in duplicate; that is to say, there will be one flight of three locks available for ships bound south and another for those travelling north. Each of the locks is 110ft. wide and will be able to accommodate vessels 1,000ft. long. The descent from the summit level will be effected, by a ship going south, by means of a twin lock with a single lift of 30ft. at Pedro Miguel and a pair of twin locks with lifts of 27 1-2ft. each at Miraflores. These locks will, of course, be able to take ships as large as do those at Gatun. The locks at Gatun and Pedro Miguel are practically complete so far as the masonry is concerned, and satisfactory progress is being made with the erection of the gates, but at Miraflores the work is at a somewhat less advanced stage.

Close to the Gatun locks stands the Gatundam, the function of which is to retain the waters of the Chagres in Lake Bohio, and which has raised at least as much controversy as any other feature of the design.

The second great engineering problem presented by the construction of the Canal, after the Gatun dam, is the Culebra cut, by which the channel is to be taken through the watershed of the Isthmus. The highest point on the actual line of the channel is 312ft. above sea level, but it has been necessary to excavate ground considerably higher on each side of the canal axis. It is calculated that some 10,000,000 cu. yards still remain to be excavated to complete the Culebra section, and although the rate at which the removal is now being accomplished, over 1,000,000cu. yards a month, cannot be maintained because, owing to contraction of the space, it will be necessary to lessen the number of steam shovels employed, it is hoped that the excavation will be finished in a year.

PANAMA CONTROVERSY.

American View of the Exemption of American Vessels.

The United States Senate by vote of eleven to forty-four has refused to strike from the Panama Canal bill the provision granting free passage through the canal to American ships, remarks the "Scientific American." The correspondent of the "Times" at Washington is of the opinion that the overwhelming nature of the vote shows that there is no chance that further debate will change the matter before the bill is finally disposed of.

This action of the Senate means that it is the deliberate purpose of that body to violate the letter and, as many of us see it the spirit of a most clearly-stated treaty obligation.

Equally short-sighted and fatuous is the belief that the remission of tolls will benefit our deep-sea shipping as a whole, and bring about a general revival of the American Marchant Marine. The causes which underlie the present moribund condition of our oversea trade lie too deep to be reached by any such expedient as the remission of canal tolls. The relief afforded would be too local and limited. Consider, for instance, our trade with South America. The remission of tolls to ships engaged in that trade would mean that those ships which run to South American ports on the west coast would receive the benefit of Government assistance, while those which run to ports on the eastern coast would receive no benefit whatever. On what practical grounds could such a discrimination be justified? Why should our trade to the western coast of South America, to Australasia, and to the Orient be so greatly assisted, and the trade to South American and European ports be left in its present hopeless condition?

The up-building of our merchant marine is one of the most complicated and difficult problems that ever confronted the Federal Government. The question should be considered upon broad and statesmanlike lines, and any stimulus that Congress may apply should be of a kind that will go to the very heart of the problem. The external application of a quack remedy (for such is this free-toll movement) will never do more than give a relief that is local and temporary. Our deep sea shipping as a whole will remain in its present comatose condition.

The gain will be slight. The cost in loss of international prestige and reputation for square dealing (and as a people we have always prided ourselves upon that) will be appaling!

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LACK OF APPRECIATION.

Tommy (watching soprano singing and conductor waving stick)—Ma, what's that long-haired man hitting at her with that stick for?

Mother—He isn't hitting at her!

Tommy—Then what is she screaming about?

A REGULAR THING.

Visitor—What bright eyes you have, by little man. You get plenty of sleep, I presume?

Little Man—Yes'm. Mamma makes me go to bed every night at 8 o'clock.

Visitor—So you will keep healthy?

Little Man—No'm. So she can mend my trousers.

WILLIE'S GREAT EFFORT.

Willie Twickenham (who has been admitted for a few moments to his mother's afternoon tea):—Say, I've just thought of a splendid conundrum. Why is all the silver here to-day like our new man?

The Guests—Oh, why, Willie?

Willie triumphantly—Cause they're both hired.

SO SIMPLE.

Well, I wish him luck, said Mr. Jones the other evening after reading in the evening paper an account of the wedding of a popular member of the local cricket team, but he added in a ruminating tone, Marriage is very much like cricket.

Don't talk so ridiculous snapped Mrs. Jones. However can you compare cricket to marriage?

Why, replied Jones, it looks so easy to those who haven't tried it.

COUNTRY WIT.

An old farmer was noted for boasting about the products of his farm. So one day a neighbour, thinking to take a rise out of him, sent his man to ask if he could have the loan of his cross-cut saw to cut a turnip up, so as to get it in the cart.

He was not quite sure, however, that he had had the best of it when he received the following reply: You should have it with pleasure, but I have just got it fast in a potato.

THE LAST RESORT.

A-golfing he would go, so he bought a very complete outfit at a West-End shop, and spent several hours dressing himself for the part.

Then he hied himself to the course and engaged a caddy to carry his expensive set of clubs.

But he couldn't play golf. The nearest he could get to hitting the ball was lifting huge pieces of turf which the caddy sternly told him had to be replaced.

After the seventeenth miss, he lifted a large square of grass, and, holding it up, looked appealingly at the caddy.

What shall I do with this? he asked desparingly.

I dunno, sir, said the caddy in disgust; unless you take it home and practice on it.

FROM THE WILD WEST.

An English actor was a member of a company snowbound in the Sierras, while en route from California to the East. Before their train was pulled out of the drifts they had been reduced to eating the coarse fare of the railroad laborers, and got little enough even of that. So that they all had a magnificent hunger on when the train reached a small station at which there was a restaurant, and the Englishman was the first to find a seat at the table. Bring me in a hurry, he said to the landlord, a burly Western man, a porter house steak, some devilled kidneys, a brace of chops, plenty of vegetables, and two bottles of Bass bitter beer.

The landlord stuck his head out of the dining-room door and yelled to somebody in the rear apartment.—

Say, Bill, tell the band to play Rule Britannia. The Prince of Wales has come.

RATHER TOO CLEVER.

The occasion was a choice little tea-party on the lawn and the hostess was beaming and busy among her guests.

Yes, she remarked, my little girl is very clever. She can imitate almost anyone.

She can, my dear, echoed the host delightedly. Come, Alice, show what you can do. Pretend to be the housemaid.

The little girl, eagerly enough, came forward and bowed to one of the guests.

Will you take some more tea, madam? she asked politely. Then she turned to another guest—

May I move your chair, madam? The sunlight is very strong.

At this the guests were exceedingly interested and asked for more.

Backing away from her father, Alice exclaimed, in a terrified tone—

Sir, let me go. Don't touch me, sir. Give you a kiss, indeed! Supposing the missus was to hear you? Then the clever little darling was wafted away suddenly.

NOT A CONJURER.

Doctor—Dennis, did you take the pills sent you?

Dennis—Indade, docther, and I did not; ye wrote on the box one pill three times a day, and I've been waiting till I see you to ask how a man was to take a little pill like that three times in wan day.

UNWORTHY.

A woman lately wrote an editor of the personal columns and said:—

I have lost three husbands and now have an offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?

The reply came—If you have lost three husbands, I should say you are too careless to be trusted with a fourth.

WHAT COULD SHE MEAN?

Fair Customer—Yes, that's a pretty hammock but it dose not look strong.

Shopman—I'll guarantee it, miss, to stand a weight of 300 lbs.

Fair Customer (to herself)—Let me see, 105 lbs., added to 154 lbs., that makes 259 lbs. Oh, yes; that will do. I'll take that.

PITY TO WASTE IT.

What do you want? asked the lady of the house of the tramp.

Suthin' ter eat.

I haven't anything in the house except some bread and tinned beef. Do you want some of that?

No, he said sadly. I'd better move on. It 'ud be a pity ter waste seech a fine appetite on seech poor victuals.

HIS LIMIT.

The foreman of a large ironworks, being short o labourers one morning, as a last resource went to an old tramp who was having a free "dose" at one of the furnaces, and roused him up with the following:—

I say, my man are you wanting work?

What kind of work? asked the tramp.

Can you do anything with a shovel?

Yes, replied the tramp, rubbing his eyes; I could fry a piece of ham on it.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Jimmy was a labourer and an optimist. Noon sounded one day, and he sat down and felt in his pockets for his luncheon. But the pockets was empty. Boys, he said, I've lost my lunch. Then he gave a cheery laugh. It's a darned good thing I've lost it, too, he said.

Why so, mate? a man asked.

Because, said old Jimmy, I left my teeth at home.

A SINGLE THOUGHT.

A clergyman on an Atlantic liner had to share a stateroom with another man. "After a short while," said the clergyman, "I began to worry about some valuables I had with me, and at last I took them to the purser, saying, 'I should like to explain to you that I am very pleased with my fellow-passenger. That is, I find him a gentleman in every respect and I wouldn't have you think that—well, wouldn't have you thing that my coming to you with these valuables is to be taken—er—er—as any reflection on him.'

The purser interrupted me with a broad smile and said, 'Oh' it's all right, sir; your friend has come to me with some valuables of his own, and he said precisely the same thing about yourself.'

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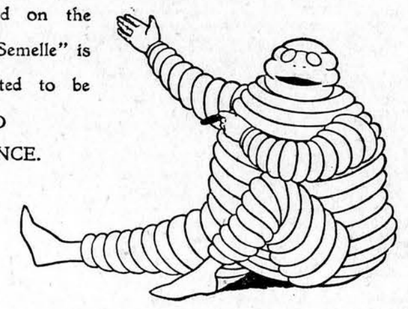

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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 19.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-13	un chgd	
do. Rentes ...	91 1-4		-4
2-1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un chgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	un chgd	
Silver in London Spot ...	29 1-8		-16
do. 2 months' accpe...	29 1-8	un chgd	
Silver in New York ...	63 1-8		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·29	un chgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 45 1-2	·01	
do. do. New York ...	4·25 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight ..	3 3-4	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 7-8	un chgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8	un chgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta ..... Rs. 10,30,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£41,30,,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£15,9,0,0e0	Inc. £ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£45,,00,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Government Securities	£13,400 000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£35,500,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,500,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Quiet but firm
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 ,,
Imports ... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 6·34+0·6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·44	6·39	6·34	6·33	6·34
+0·4	+0·4	+0·4	+0·3	+0·3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·35	6·36	6·37	6·38	
+0·3	+0·3	+0·8	+0·3	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·18 Jan. 11·63.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·37 Jan. 11·51.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·51 Jan. 11·78.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 29,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 49,00
" Exports to Great Britain ... 40,000
" Exports to Continent ... 12,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·85—05

Futures—Month of Oct 11·28—04 } Advanced on firm New Orleans market and declined late on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·55—02

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·31—03
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·69—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 3-3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ...
Do. Month— ... No Sellers
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 82 p.c ex-ship. ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...53 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... ...61 6—3d
Do. Months—Sept Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 66 1-4+1-8
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-3 +0-0-6
Nov-Dec. Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 5-3 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 8 +1-4d
Sept.-Oct.—Done—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 11s.-6+5-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 11s 6d—Nominal.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 1 1-2—3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec.—Nominal.
Tone—Market quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 10—1 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec—Sellers.
12—1-2d—Sept—Sellers
Tone—Quiet and easier. German facto ies offering.
B & A & similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 3-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov. Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Market quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet but steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulns	38,400	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ..	60,000	do	do
21 Boxes Bulns..	13,47,840	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ..	15,000	do	do
14 Boxes Bulns	6,91,200	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Buln ...	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Buln ...	37,500	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
1 Box Silver	75	do	Comptoir National.
25 Bars Silver	50,000	Adelaide	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	17,403
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	14	16,508

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. from 28th Sept.
Do. do Francs ...171
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...149 3-4
Shanghai " ...205 3-4
Japan " ...150 1-4

OVERNMENT PAPER :—
We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement ... " 95 13 0

BULLION:—
We quote :—
English Gold ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 73 9 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 73 10 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 73 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 82 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 83 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 83 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 45 50 lakhs were allotted to Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d, tenders receiving 8 per cent, and 4·50 lakhs to Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d, tenders receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last 50 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are offered for allotment During the week there were extra was Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 10,30,000 and on Madras for Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits	4,37,000	.....
Other Deposits.....	.....	5,55,000
Sundries	42,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	2,35,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	4,45,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..]	.....	15,52,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,69,000
Bullion	.....	35,000
Balance with other Banks.	5,22,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	12,45,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	10,066	5,553	+ 4,513
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th Sep. ...	2,532,062	2,490,693	+ 41,370
Shipments for the week Europe ...	5,763	2,687	+ 3,079
China ...			
Japan ...	100	325	+ 225
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	5,863	3,012	+ 2,851
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Sep. Europe ...	407,122	934,920	—527,108
China ...	36,616	15,010	+ 21,606
Japan ...	349,381	600,282	+ 249,099
Coast Ports ...	25,444	32,687	— 7,243
Total...	1,318,623	1,582,279	—263,656
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	764	112	+ 652
China ...			
Japan ...	239	3.6	+ 77
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 31st August, 1912, 38,633 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 31st August 1912—53,317 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	51	273 045	401,219
Central India... ...	222	162,245	147,521
Barsee and Nagur ...	.....	113,106	117,379
Berar	114	538,944	359,724
Central Provinces ...	.....	358,317	151,117
Total Comras ...	387	1,445,707	1,176,960
Dholleras	.....	29,260	268,964
Broach	...	142,823	218,511
Compta and Dharwar.	1821	236,148	258,222
Westerns	6,162	109,293	49,510
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	147	117,740	297,159
Bengals. (Rajputana)-	12	105,415	136,788
Sind	2	93,716	70,940
Persian	.....	4,945	3,081
American	2,045	227,077a	6,710
Egyptian	24	2 092	2,669
Other sorts	26	9,859	1,193
Total ...	10 066	2,533,068	2,490,698

a Or 178,739 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October 1911.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Movements in the home markets to have been chiefly associated with daily weather reports from America. Fluctuations have occurred, but on the whole there has not been any marked change on the week either upwards or downward, though the daily fluctuations have been fairly wide. Miss Giles' estimate of the condition shows a deterioration of about 6 per cent for the first half of the present month, and the weather during the remaining portion (until the publication of the Bureau Report) will be watched with the greatest interest. The outture of the crop depends more on the condition for the months of September than for any other month, and a fairly reliable estimate of the yield may be formed on the average condition given in the next Bureau Report; though of course a killing frost later on may alter the entire out-look. For the present we anticipate a continuance of fluctuating markets with no very material change.
The local market has been more or less closed for holidays during the major portion of the week, but a fair business has been put through in the bazaar in good Broach, and prices have advanced sharply. A good deal of this business has been due to the covering of previous straddle sales of Broach against purchases of Americans, reports of dry weather upcountry having caused nervousness to some operators. In other descriptions there is practically nothing doing for forward delivery.
Business in ready cotton has been interfered with by holidays and the market is only now getting into the swing again. Mills are buying moderately against actual requirements, but exporters are doing little or nothing. Prices keep steady.
Crop reports from Khandeish, the Berars and Central Provinces are less satisfactory. The weather continues hot and dry and rain is much needed now in these districts. Accounts from the Punjab, Bengal, Broach, and Kathiawar are good, and the cotton crops are thriving and in excellent condition. In Barsi and the Hyderabad districts rain is needed. Reports from the South are encouraging. A few good showers where rain is required would relieve any anxiety, and conditions appear to be more promising for rain shortly.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	304 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	297 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ,,		291 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	289 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,	"	282 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	279 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	263 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	253 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	258 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	261 Dec.
" "	"	264 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	243 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet, Steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·43	6·37	6·32
—01	—02	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·31	6·32	6·33
—01	—02	—04
Mar. Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·34	6·35	6·36
—02	—02	—02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm during the past week and the following business is reported :—
HAMBURG.—Per Hansa Line, 1,000 tons monthly February to June at 18s. 6d. light seeds, 21s. seeds. Also small lots of cotton for September shipment at 24s.
ANTWERP.—About 3,000 tons for October shipment at 19s. light seeds, 21s. seeds cotton. Also 500 tons monthly for January, February and March at 21s. seeds cotton.
HAVRE-DUNKIRK.—700 tons for December shipment, and 700 tons January at 22s. 6d. to 23s. seeds only.
LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES.—1,000 tons monthly October and November at 20s. light seeds, and 21s. seeds cotton.
GENOA.—About 150 tons cotton, September shipment at 24s. to 24s. 6d.
LONDON.—300 tons seeds for October loading at 20s.; and 300 tons seeds for November loading at the same rate.
The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
There has been some improvement in this market and prices have advanced all round. The home markets have been steadier and there has been more enquiry. The September settlements are in progress.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
September ... ... " 10 7 0 R.T.
April-May, ... " 10 12 6 "
RAPESEED :—
The market has been quiet with only a small business passing.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi, Ap-May ... Rs. 8 5 3 R.T.
" Cawnpore Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... Rs. 8 14 0 "
WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady and prices show little alteration.
We quote :—
White Pissi 85 p. c. ready Rs. 5 4 0 R.T.
White Delhi, September ... " 5 5 3 "
White Delhi, Ap-May, 1913 " 5 7 6 "
POPPY-SEED:—
The market is steadier and prices are improving.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T
GINGELLYSEED :—
The market continues steady with a small business doing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kastni... ... " 47 4 0
CASTORSEED :—
A steady market with a moderate business.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
COTTONSEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 8 0
Dec-Jan ... ... " 24 8 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steady with some business passing.
We quote :—
Bold Jan.-Feb. ... Rs. 46 0 0
Small " ... " 45 0 0
MOWRASEED :—
The market is firm and prices have advanced.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 6 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	10,066	bales.
Wheat	19,489	cwts.
Linseed	24,794	"
Rapeseed	5,494	"
Gingellyseed	4,098	"
Poppyseed	1,897	"
Groundnuts...	1,946	"
Castorseed	34,550	"
Rice	22,399	"
Myrabolams...	1,565	"
Cocoanuts	7,931	"
Mowrasee	6,604	"
Gram	51,311	"
Joowar	4,215	"
Maize	16	"
Barley	52,381	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods.—Market continues quiet.
Prints and Dyed—Market steady. There is some demand but at prices too low to bear for business.
Grey Goods—Market Quiet but steady.
T. R. Prints—Market quiet no change to report.
T. R. Plain and Dyed—Home market quiet, unchanged. Bombay market steady. Demand improving.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal—The Home market shows no change during the week. Our market continues quiet with no change in prices.

COAL MARKET.

The market shows a slightly easier tone, but there is little business doing

Approximate quotations are :—

	Rs.
Westphalian	20
Japanese	17
Transvaal	18-8
Australian	17-8
Desherghur	17-8
Jherriah	16-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4 0 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 0
Shell 160 cases per case.....	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

	Rs.	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	" 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		8 1 gallons. " 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Firm.		per 2 tins. " 4 0

SHARES.

The market is nearly unchanged during the week. As the market was opened for only two days transactions were limited and rates have not fluctuated. Bank of Bombay's shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,725. Bank of Indias are at an about Rs. 64; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 70-8; Bombay Merchant Bank shares to Rs. 13. Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 88. Bank of Baroda shares have changed hands at Rs. 67. In press companies rates are steady and unchanged with little doing. In mill companies Central, Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,270; Colaba Land and Mills Company's shares at Rs. 1 605; Crescent's at Rs. 411-4; Davids are at and about Rs. 502 X. D. Edwards Sassoon mills shares are quiet at Rs. 312-8; Fazulbhai are unchanged at Rs 482-8; Finlays are at Rs. 395; Jamshed's at Rs. 200; Kohinoor's at Rs. 865; Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 3,265; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 268-12. Phoenix at Rs. 128-12. Standard's at Rs. 1,380 X. D., Swan mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 252-8; Swadesni at Rs. 1,730; Textiles are quite at Rs. 1,500. In miscellaneous companies, Bomoay Burma Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 552-8. The Bombay E. S and Tramways Company's, Limited, ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 173; and Preference shares are at Rs. 185; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 292-8, and Preference shares have declined to Rs. 290; Port Canning and Land Improvement shares are quite Rs. 775. Shivraj purs have declined at Rs. 22. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 87; preference shares at Rs. 185; and deferred shares are at Rs. 187. Treasurers are unchanged at Rs. 460. Indian Cement Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 15 prem. per share. In railway companies, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 555; Ammedbad Prantej at Rs. 692-8; Amritsir Patti have changed hands at Rs. 745. Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 73-8; and Gujerat Railway are steady at Rs. 99. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd, write from Manchester, on 20th August, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool stock. All kinds of cotton	612,410	513,410
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	520,810	324,540
American cotton into sight ...	15,475,000	12,004,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	11,919,000	8,665,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,049,000	1,582,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,261,000	781,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	83,000	115,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	125,000	137,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	104,000	123,000

The world's spinners have taken 107,000 bales of American cotton during the week ending the 23rd inst. Last year for the corresponding week the quantity was 42,000 bales.
The weather in the American cotton states last week continued favourable both as regards condition and rainfall. There were no complaints of weevils and picking was proceeding rapidly. The crop is 2-3 weeks late.
The cotton season, 1911-12, expires in two more days, the average price for the season for Liverpool Spot Mid. American being 6.10; in season 1910-11 it was 7·84; in 1909-10, 7·87; in 1908-9, 5·51; and in 1907-8, 6·17 per lb; for these 5 years the average works out at 6·70 against 5·92 for the preceding 5 years.
Spinners buying on this side usually take current month and not Spot, the average price for Mid American for the season being under 6d. per lb, and although points on have had to be paid for months back for good grades, yet the average price accounts for the large business done during the past year; given the world's necessity and consequent demand for cotton textiles on so large a scale the orders placed overlap into next year for manufactured cottons to a considerable extent.
The position of cotton is a strong one, and when we consider the visible supply of all kinds for the world is only 2,049,000 bales against 2,654,000 in 1909, and after the present season's crop of over 16 million bales American, we can realise the strength of this position. It is a fact, however, that continental spinners have added considerably to their stocks, while here and elsewhere spinners' stocks are only moderate The same may be said of Liverpool stocks.
What then is likely to be the course of cotton prices in the future? The strong position indicated will require a plentiful American crop next season to prevent an advance, and even with a large crop may we not remain steady under the world's demand for cotton textiles? That also would appear probable. There may be fluctuations in case of a large crop, but much of a decline would appear unlikely.
Bad weather, including frosts, may damage the American crop in Sept.-Oct., and up to next November we shall be kept in doubt as to its size, and there is little or no doubt that meanwhile with adverse weather an advance would immediately take place. The weather is therefore the main factor, and we can only hope it may be favourable and prevent any material advance. A steady market would suit most people best, even at present rates.
Intending buyers will have to figure out the situation for themselves and there are uncertainties whichever way one acts the most discreet will only enter into contracts that are moderate and necessary and in safe quarters, while others may operate on the even chances of a rise or fall and take the risk. There is the inconvenient fact, however, that if not bought now or earlier, dates of shipment for certain articles cannot be obtained. Calcutta took 60'374 packages last month against 48,103 for July, 1911, and the Bombay stock increased 7,651 packages last month to 63,903, rather a larger stock than normal. The rains in India continue plentiful. Shanghai sends better reports to the 9th instant, while Pekin cables to date are reasuring, and altogether there is a good general demand here and a bright outlook.

KARACHI WHEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, SEPT. 20.
Wheat continues to pour into Karachi. The daily arrivals now exceed 7,000 tons. Freights are very firm and a good business to the close of the year is anticipated,

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's. Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, Aug. 30.
Bengal Opium :—During the fortnight under review ruled rather firm, and some of the Chinese who hold the previous purchases of higher rates wanted to keep up the market and prices show a rise. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 91 chests of Patna new at dols 3,750 to 3,950 per chest; Benares new about 12 chests at dols 3,950 Benares old about 10 chests at dols 3,900 in all about 113 chests. Clearances during the fortnight of about 94 chests of Patna new, 55 chests of Patna old, 26 chests of Benares new, and 28 chests of Benares old, in all about 203 chests. Shipments nil. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,613 chests, comprising of 521 chests of Patna new, 575 chests of Patna old; 128 chests of Benares new, and 389 chests of Benares old. Sold but uncleared stock, 833 chests of Patna new, 204 chests of Patna old; 116 chests of Benares new and 212 chests of Benares old, in all about 1,365 chests. The closing quotations, Patna new dols. 4,050, Patna old dols, 3,900, Benares new dols, 4,085, Benares new dols 3,900.
Malwa Opium :—Not much inquired for. Only best and selected changed hands; sales are reported in new about 23 1-2 chests at dols. 3,175 to 3,300 per picul, and old about 43 chests at dols. 3,400 to 3,500 per picul, in all about 66 1-2 chests. Clearances about 208 chests. Shipments about 255 1-2 chests. Unsold stock about 1,405 1-2 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 603 chests. Closing quotations :—Malwa new dols. 3,200 to 3,300, old dol. 3,400 to 3,500.
Cotton :—No stock. Nominal quotations dols. 30 at 25 per picul.
Yarn :—After the departure of the last mail, market ruled weak, and the Chinese merchants having a good lot in their hands undelivered, showed less anxiety to operate. The importers, at first remained firm and showed no inclination to sell under the ruling rates. Latterly one of the importers opened the market at a decline, and sold a lot of selected threads, and the other had to follow. Business reported during the fortnight comprise of about 3,900 bales of No. 10s, 750 bales of No. 12s, and 550 bales of No. 20s, in all about 5,200 bales as under :—

	dols.
1,000 Assur 10s. at... ...	... 135-181 1-2
250 Bombay 10s. at ...	... 130-127
500 Crown 10s. at ...	... 124-119
250 China 10s. at... ...	... 145-141
300 Currimbooy 10s. at ...	... 130-126 1-2
1,000 David 10s. at ...	... 134-131
200 Dawn 10s. at... ...	... 132-129
500 Dawn 12s. at... ...	... 136-133
100 Hongkong 10s. at ...	... 120-115
500 Indo-China 10s. at ...	... 127-122 1-2
300 Victoria 20s. at ...	... 152-149

Unsold stock is estimated at about 11000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 5,0000 bales.

JAPANESE YARN :—
Sales are reported 500 bales of 10s at dols. 129, and 600 bales of 20s. at dols 157 at 148.
Local Yarn :—No sales.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.
In Import goods a good business is reported in apricots at dols. 11 to 16 (per picul), borax at dols.15 (per picul) kismiss at dols.15 to 18 (per picul for Bombay imports) and at dols.26 (per picul for Calcutta imports), angoor at dols.7 (per picul), fennel seeds at dols. 8 (per picul), and putchuck at dols. 85 (per picul). In exports, owing to the advices received from abroad, buyers came forward and purchased what desirable lots they got, and a good business has been done for shipments in kapoor-katchary (sazoary) at dols.10 1-2 (per picul), galangal at dols. 4 1-4 to 5 (per picul), cassia at dols.16 1-2 (per picul), star aniseed at dols.35 (per picul), dry ginger at dls. 10 to 12 (per picul), turmeric to dols. 8 to 9 (per picul). The closing quotations are as under :—

IMPORTS. (Price per Picul).	dols.
Aloes	15-22
Apricots	9-19
B'Dellium	4-7
Borax	15
Bezoar Stone	180-150 a
Fennel Seeds	7-9
Genda Horns	135-165 a
Genda Horns	340-430
Kismiss	14-19
Kismiss	25-23 b
Onions	0-70 c
Quicksilver	188
Ivory	620-720
Ivory Khandwar	280-360
Ivory Gobdola	260-340
Ivory Akbars	360-420
Ivory Chatta	600-740
Ivory Bamboo	280-320
Almonds	30
Asafoetida	16-20
Bheasbole	7-10 1-2
Bonneal	180
Cloves...	32-38
Galls	22-26
Grapes (Angoor)	6-9
Gum Olibanum...	10-17
Hallibore	23-25
Myrabollams	3-5
Patchuk	80-90
Mavej Raisins	8-11
Rees oil	70-90
Rose Maloes	5-40
Safflower	13-15
Saffron	7-15 a
Senna Leaves	8-10
Sugar Java	6 1-2 9
Sugar Mauritius...	6-7

Marked a are price per catty.
Marked b Imports from Calcutta only.
Marked c are price per basket.

EXPORTS. (Prices per Picul).	dols.
Betel Nuts	5
Beans White	5 1-2-7
Beans Green	5 1-2-7 1-2
Bees Wax (Soy)	4 1-2-5 1-2
B au Oil	20-27
Cardamom Seeds	22-40
Ground nuts (with Shells) ...	10-11 1-2
Ground nuts (without Shells) ...	14-15 1-2
Galangal	4 1-2-5
Glue	25-28
Peppermint Cryst	1650
Peppermint Oil	125-850
Tea Oil	26-35
Sugar (refined)	9 1-4-10 1-2
Vermillion	72-75
Wax	26-28
Zedoary	10-11
China Roots (cleaned) ...	10 1-2-12
China Roots (not cleaned) ...	6 1-2-8
Camphor	85-90
" Oil	26-40
Cassia Lignea	16 1-2-18
" Oil	122-240
Ginger Dry	10-12
Ginger Wet	5-7
Garlic...	5 1-2-8
Human Hair ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Ladies are hardly ever included in the Balmoral house parties, which are almost entirely composed of official guests and one or two personal friends of the King who go out shooting with his Majesty. Occasionally Princess Christian or Princess Henry of Battenberg pay their Royal relatives a visit at their Highland home but this is of rare occurrence. Ladies are, of course, present at the weekly dinner parties given at the Castle, but they come from the neighbouring shooting lodges and country houses, and are not staying at Balmoral itself. The hosting of Balmoral is admirably managed nowadays, unlike what it was in the lifetime of Queen Victoria, when even the hardiest among the guests suffered from the very low temperature of the rooms. Her late Majesty not only dislike hot rooms herself, but did not approve of them for other people; and if any lady among the guests ventured to send for a shawl, she incurred in some degree the Royal displeasure. A thorough change in this respect was made at the beginning of the last reign, and the Castle is now heated throughout. So bad has the weather been last week that on two days sport had to be abandoned on the Balmoral moors. It takes a good deal to make the King give in, but a thick mist on the hills will damp the ardour of the keenest sportsman. The Queen has not once been out to lunch with the guns since her arrival on Deeside.

The Royal Standard, which is the proudest possession of the Atholl Highlanders, who held their Gathering this week at Blair Castle, was given to them under peculiar circumstances. Queen Victoria, with the Prince Consort and two of the Royal children, had been on a visit to Blair in the late Duke of Atholl's time. The Royal guest, wishing to thank her host for his hospitality, enquired if there was anything he particularly desired, whereupon the Duke promptly asked for the Royal Standard for the Atholl Highlanders. Although her late Majesty was very chary of granting this favour, she would not go back on her word, and the permission to use the Royal Standard was given.

Advantage has been taken of the Parliamentary recess to "do up" the houses of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street. Very spick and span No. 10 and No. 11 look now, so far as paint can make them. But their grimy brickwork remains as black as ever. Would it be a breach of the British Constitution to apply the sandblast to the outside of these official residences?

No one knows what is to be the fate of the London Opera House, but the prophet is already exercising his mind on it. On one of the notice boards in Kingsway a human figure has been rudely drawn in chalk, and this legend written underneath it—"Appearing next week, Joe Elvin." Stranger things have happened in theatrical London.

Next month the Prince of Wales will enter upon his University career as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, where he will take up his residence in the second week of October. The rooms which the Prince will occupy once formed part of the lodgings assigned to his far-away predecessor in the title, Arthur Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. They are in No. 4 staircase, and have been redecorated in anticipation of his arrival. Although the austerity of the plan of education adopted by the Prince Consort and approved of by Queen Victoria in the case of King Edward has often been referred to, he was allowed to take part in the Court entertaining and the gaieties of the London season at a much earlier age than the present Prince of Wales. Before his term at the University of Edinburgh, which preceded his matriculation at Oxford, King Edward spent part of the season in London when within a few months of this eighteenth birthday, and was present at levees and Court balls as well as private parties.

The harvest festival, which is a present theme of controversy, is now a recognised annual institution in most churches and chapels, but has no form of service in the Prayer Book. In 1863, Convocation proposed that it should draw up a "Thanks giving service for Harvest," but the Lord Chancellor intimated that "the permission of the Queen in Council could not be granted for a service of so doubtful nature." The first harvest festival is believed to have been held by Archdeacon Denison in his church at East Brent, Somersetshire, in 1843, about which time, also, Dean Alford wrote the most popular of all harvest hymns, "Come, ye thankful people, come."

The weakness of our cavalry force at home is well exemplified by the fact that the First Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot has to be split up for work during the forthcoming manœuvres, the whole of the 11th Hussars and half the Queen's Bays having to be detached to act as Army and divisional troops. Compared with Continental standards, the British Army is very badly supplied with cavalry, and the suggestion is being brought forward that the mounted regiment now in Cairo and two of those in South Africa should be recalled in order to supply another brigade for service at home. It was proposed some time ago that, as an alternative to the recall of cavalry regiments from abroad, some of those regiments that were disbanded after the exile of Napoleon should be revived. There are four of these in all, which bore the titles of 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th Light Dragoons—or Hussars, as they would be called to-day. Some of these regiments had very distinguished records.

The obsession of being buried alive still obtains it appears. The will of a late Brighton resident published yesterday, contains the special precautions which testator ordered to be taken to ensure his immunity from such a fate. His horror of it was shared by the late Edmund Yates, whose will contained even more elaborate instructions to his executors. Yates's general disengagedness was never proof against this dread. He left directions that his medical attendant was to operate on him in such wise as to obviate the possibility of his being put into his coffin alive. It may be doubted, however whether the most conscientious medical practitioner finds it necessary to act on such instructions. Between the evident cessation of life and inhumation the interval is too long in this country to allow of mistakes while, in cases of cremation, a mistake would be even more impossible.

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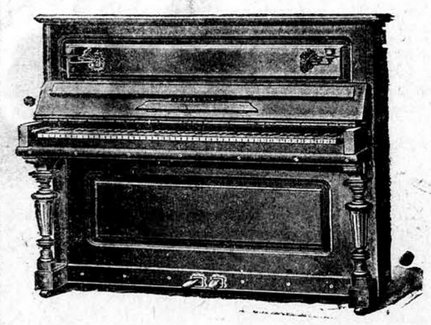

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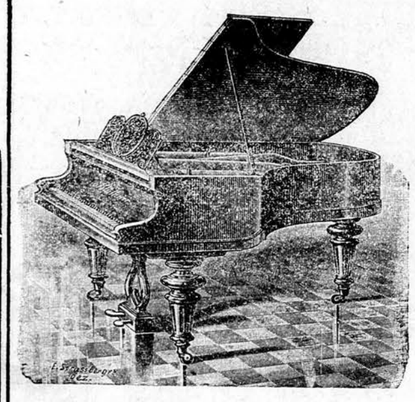

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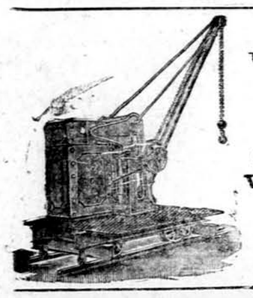

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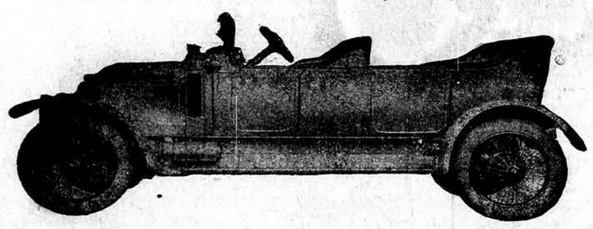

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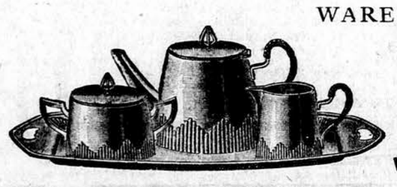

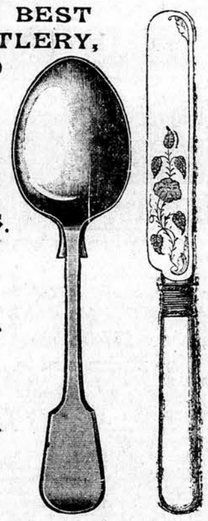

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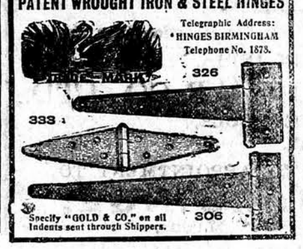

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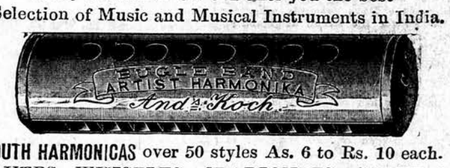

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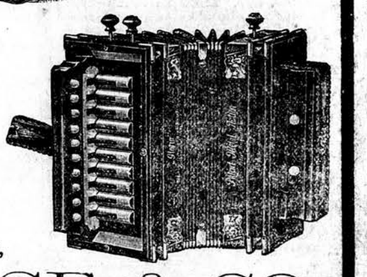

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